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THE NATIONAL ERA: WASH NOTON, D. C. AUGUST 2, 1855. The want no be specialta be used on a congravitation of the state of

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1855.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FLEANOR SOUTHMAYD'S WARDSHIP.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

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Bosron, December 16, 1850.

"If my wise brother will just lower his angle "Rebecca! Rebecca!" cried the young man

RICKER."

AXTER."

"Yes, I do see. A few years ago, you were a bright, active lad, with a quick eye, a ready hand, and an honest, reverent heart; now," and he slowly ran his eye over the young man's slender, elegant figure, "we have a spindle-shanked fellow, with a smattering of all sorts of book knowledge in his head, but not a single practical idea; a conceited, proud heart; a coxcomb, with Absalom's locks, whose gods are patent leather and Macassar oil."

"If my wise brother will just lower his angle of vision to the level of common people, he will find the treasures he is seeking at his feet, possibly, with the breath of life crushed out of them," said Rebecca Summerfield, laying her hand on the arm of a gentleman, who stood amid the crowd on the platform, in the Boston and Worcester railway station, intently watching the passengers as they stepped out of the cars.

He turned and greeted her warmly, then extended his hand to me, as Rebecca said, "Miss Southmayd, allow me to introduce your guardian. You see he is quite a terrible-looking personage, old and ugly, and every way detestable—a very Bluebeard. You will be planning an escape in a fortnight, and I shall be the confidant. Won't that be delightful?"

"Ah, that unruly tongue!" he said, coloring slightly, as I thought. "I dare say Miss Southmayd has learned to estimate its qualities correctly by this time." Then, wel-

be a tailor, or snything but what God designed plane has been got levend or a much being of livend or a much has been has been a state of the passionate fove for patiting. Besides, how can they help me?

Mis Summerfield to kind—the north here and has been a state of the state o

LEONARD WRAY.

A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY. By the author of "The Chronicles of the Bastile," "The Kin-bassy," "The Yule Log," "Philip of Lutetia," &c.

CHAP. XXX. The Mission of the Black Ballards.

The Prince was still musing upon the prophecy that had fallen from Madame Trompette, when the officer-in-waiting entered, and placed a note in his hand. The Prince opened and read it. The contents were extremely brief; nothing but the words "Secret Service," countersigned by himself. "Admit him," he said.

The officer withdrew, and the Commissary of Police was presently introduced.
"Well!" ejaculated the Prince.

"Highness," replied the Commissary, "a uicide has taken place in my quarter this morning, under very strange circumstances.
The artist Roussillon has shot himself."

The countenance of the Prince slightly changed. "He left a letter for a young man named Paul," continued the Commissary, "in which

"The they must be winderson a much as great many at the substance of the s

some one who would bear with me and love me in spite of my faults and follies, some wise friend who would bear with me and wicked; I have fived through all this; but, for the sake of One, who was patient with you."

These people can never do this for me. We have nothing in common. Each day I feel this word. The was I to know you are a little bit with you."

These people can never do this for me. We have nothing in common. Each day I feel this word. I have heard about it. Do not ake more y while in the midst of their quite, heantiful, domestic life—and it is, indeed, very beautiful—I feel more restless, dissatisfied, and homeless. What can my guardian, with his cold, caim temperament, his lofty scorn of all that is weak and mean (and I am mean, I am afraid, sometimes, though I never admitted the saspicion until since I came, here,) know of a nature like mine? Or his sister Susan, with he sample, unswerting faith, which has met no severer test, in her whole life, Pll was presented to them, if her was presented the way. Yet, why should I abritak now from confessing that I did not contemplate slaving then, more graph have none of Aunt Huldah's "Ruots grass" to contend with—they never had then, how can they help me?

Miss Summerfield is kind—it is not in her na
word. A tailor is always sure of his bread, at the tot quite that of Paradise; and you will hardly be able to reform that, though I never addise, and you will hardly be able to reform that, though I should not wonder it should remove one despot, to make yor on another; perhaps for many. Better thou than any one else. Thou hast not tonly a accept the to than any one else. Thou hast not tonly a the tot than any one else. Thou hast not tonly a name, but a destiny. It is for thee to raise the to than any one else. Thou hast not ship to the ten to the height of the other.

"I was to kill thee. I confess it, the miss of gratified me at the time. I will tell the why. Thou had's failed in thy promises to me. We bargained. Thou had's targained. Thou had's targained.

f of For the National Era-RAIN AT NIGHT.

"How?" ejaculated the other. "The proof "How?" ejaculated the other. "The proof is in favor of the contrary presumption."
"I will not argue the point," retorted Paul.
"I am a republican, Prince, but no assassin. I took the oath thou hast thyself taken, and felt bound to abide the consequences. My fidelity was suspected. I had to abide the test, which having done, I have been absolved from my oath. I am no longer a member of the society thou knowest of."

thou knowest of."

"And had the lot of the black ball fallen to thee?" inquired the Prince.
"How knowest thou it was so decided?" asked the young man, quickly. "We have

spies amongst us."

The Prince smiled, as though pleased that Paul should learn that he possessed secret means of acquiring information.

"Answer my question first," retorted he.

"I would have bade adieu to life, as Roussiller has done." was the rank. lon has done," was the reply.
"Hum! And thy betrothed," remarked the

other.
"The young man turned pale, and stood aghast, gazing at his interlocutor with state "Hadst thou no thought for her?" recumed

"Hadst thou no thought for her?" resumed the Prince.

"It is a cruel question, Prince," responded Paul, presently, in a voice half choked by a rising sob. "Since thou knowest all, spare me, spare me, I beseech thee." And, unable to restrain his emotion, he burst into tears.

"Paul Duvergier," said the Prince to him, presently, "I know all, as thou sayest. How I have acquired this knowledge, matters not to thee. As a member of the confraternity to which we both belonged, I have much sympathy for thee. I appreciate thy conduct, and respect thy sincerity. Thou art well out of a great trial and a great danger. But I advise thee to leave politics alone for the future, or harm may come of it. Thou art free to leave, and hast nothing to fear from me. Before thou

All control of the co

After the fiery sun all day
Has showered his shafts on earth,
Till the weary zephyrs have ceased to play,
And the birds have hushed their mirth; And the flowers and the grain have drooping lair And the flowers and the grain have drooping is
And the grass in the meads is dry,
While the farmer in vain has prayad for rain,
Looking anxiously at the sky:
How welcome then are the gathering clouds,
As the red ann sinks from sight,
While the thunder's voice bids all rejoice,
As he prophecies rain at night!

II.
Fantastic forms do the clouds assume, Fantastic forms do the clouds assume,
Up o'er the horizon's rim—
Dragons, and direful shapes of gloom,
O'er the dim woods crawling grim;
Now lit, each one, by the sunken sun,
And now by the lightning's gleam;
Now sullen and dun, when the light is gone,
Like forms in a fearful dream.
No pertents they of a terrible doom,
The spirit to trouble and fright:
They are looming there, in the dusky air,
The horalds of rain at night.

The twilight comes, with a cool, moist breath,
And the clouds, like wild fowls, fly;
And the trees, awaked from their dream of death, And the trees, awaked from their dream Their long arms toss on high. The lightning plays, with its fitful rays, Along the horizon's wall; And its vivid blaze each bird affrays, And they homewards hasten all. And they nomewards nation all.

From the river's marge loud notes are heard,
In a song of vague delight;
And the tree-toad's croak, from the leary oak,
Saying, "There will be rain to-night!"

And the swallows skim low around; The wind springs up with a jubilant tone, And the small fruit falls to ground. Like a thing of fear does the dust appear. Whirled up from the parched street; And the bells ring clear, now far, now near, With a varying tune, though sweet.
At length, at length has the prayer been heard By the Sire of life and light: By many a sign, we can now divine That there will be rain at night.

V. Athwart the skies, with their inky dyes, Athwart the skies, with their inky dyes,
The clouds like a pall are spread,
But a pall that wrings from the heart no sighs,
No thought of the lonely dead;
For the rain once more will their bloom restore
To the fields and the withering bowers; From its copious store, fresh life will pour On the grain, and the grass, and the flowers. See! a few large drops do the flood prelude, And now it comes down with might— With might and with main comes down the rain, The thrice-welcome rain at night.

But softer now, with a tinkling sound, Is its fall among the trees;
And the farmer is lulled into sleep profound, And a vision of plenty sees. He dreams of his wheat, and his clover sweet, . He dreams of his wheat, and his clover sweet, .
And his dream will all come true:
For, with moistened feet, in the morn he'll see't,
As he paces his green fields through.
And the rain still pours, while the farmer sleeps,
But the poet, a wakeful wight,
From his casement dark, looks out to hark
To the music of rain at night.

And an army's tramp he seems to h Clashing a silvery sound, Beneath the moon, in a night of June While the rustic dance goes round, He hears in its clink on the window-pane And the warlike dreams take flight : And he blesses the rain at night.

He thinks of the roses, sweet and fair,
That swell in the night and rain;
And the myriad flowers, that, everywhere,

some other usages, as well as the ritual of the Eastern Church, and numbering three millions

within the Russian Empire.

Colonel Szyrma, in his able exposition of the persecutive policy of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, observes, very judiciously, that "the weakening of the Papal power, by the Pope's own act, on the minds of the Poles, could not fail to prove highly injurious to his spiritual authority in Poland; it slackened the bonds of allegiance

Greeks," or "Basilians"—as this religious sect mate ruler of Portugal. But Don Miguel relies also called—composed of those Roman Catholics to whom the Papal See had allowed the in., by the right of birth, as well as by the dehim, by the right of birth, as well as by the declared will of the nation, both these assertions being palpably false—because, though Don Pedro had been the Emperor of Brazil, which had established its independency of the mother country, Don Miguel had not, therefore, acquired a nearer right to the Portuguese crown, without the hearing and sanction of the people of Portugal, but who was far from being satisfied with his Government. Still, Don Miguel, being in possession of the kingdom, claimed that Don Pedro, in the capacity of Duke of Braganza, was his subject, and said that if he

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G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

Liberty of the Press, in the widest sense of the

word, bound by no shackles, and trammeled by no ties, The objections which have been urged against this perfect freedom of discussion, and there are objections, can be briefly enumerated and briefly answered. These objections we profied with his Government. Still, Don Miguel, being in possession of the kingdom, claimed that Don Pedro, in the capacity of Duke of Braganza, was his subject, and said that if he put himself at the head of the rebels, he would treat him as he would do one of them.

But, in the mean time Don Pedro, purposed. These objections we proposed to refute them. Among the first that have been urged is, that it is detrimental to Truth; and that by imposing restrictions on the Press, Truth may be promoted, and Falsehood repressed. But Truth, like gold, the more it is burnished the butter that the proposed to bring forward, and trust that we may be able to refute them. Among the first that have been urged is, that it is detrimental to Truth; put himself at the head of the rebels, he would treat him as he would do one of them.

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To the Editor of

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1855. NEW PROPOSITION.

As the first six months of this year have just clos first of July: Any person forwarding us five dollar, morder six copies of the Era for six months, and sic copies Facts for the People for a year.

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The August No. of Facts for the People ! een mailed to subscribers.

Contents.—Political Facts and Com A General Survey. The Slavery Question, in its Precise Relation to American Politics—A

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THE RUSSIAN QUESTION-CHANGE OF PO

It is not fair for a Teacher to inculcate to-day lessons contradictory to those he taught yesterday, without announcing and explaining his change of views. It is not fair for a Leader suddenly to assume a ground precisely antago nistic to that he has heretofore held, without informing his followers of the fact, and of the reasons therefor. With the New York Tribune we recognise the Law of Progress. When coninced of an error, let us abjure it; that a certain opinion was cherished by our fathers, or has been advocated by us, is not a reason why we should cling to it, when proved to be unsound. But men who undertake to lead or represent Public Sentiment, have no right to everse their views or policy, without announce

The Tribune last year denounced Russia, and upheld the cause of Turkey and its allies: this year, it denounces the latter, and upholds the ormer. Last year, it prayed God to crown the arms of the Allies with triumph: this year, it prays for their defeat, and that Turkey may article of the National platform, but have not be "swallowed up" by Russia. Not until we dissolved their connection with the National brought to light this astounding inconsistency, did it intimate to its readers its change of

temporary, we say, this is not the question. The relations of the several parties in the war, to one another and to Europe, are unchanged. Russia is still the overgrown aggressor; Turkey, the aggrieved; the Allies, actors on the usive. It is not Turkish ambition that threatens Europe; the Sultan asks but to be let alone. It is not the ambition of the Allies that originated the war, or prevents peace. They have sought nothing, they ask nothing but the integrity of Turkey, and security for the Nations of Western Europe. In all the negotiations at Vienna, nothing more was named or suggested. Russia was called upon, not to make reparation, not to cede an inch of terri- Northern Know Nothing Party, as treason to tory, not to pay the expenses of a war provoked by her rapacity—but, simply to give a guaranty of her determination to abstain from aggressio upon Turkey, by consenting to such a reduc tion of her armament on the Black Sea, as would preclude hostile projects, but answer all pacific purposes. After a close examination of the reports of the negotiation, furnished by both sides, we assert that the Allies demanded nothing which related to their exclusive interests, nothing which did not concern specially for a moment to give countenance to this dis the preservation of Turkey and the welfare of statement—cannot produce a single particle of evidence proving that down to the close of the Vienna Conferences, a few weeks ago, the Turco-Russian Question had changed in a sin-

The Tribune assumes that the Turks can longer remain possessors of Turkey. This was are but two known Parties—the Administra not its position last year. What new light has it since obtained? As to the abstract question, whether Turkey can be preserved under its present dynasty, whether the habits or religion ress, whether it must not gradually decline, until it fall under the domination of some European Power, we are not now called upon to discuss it. This much is certain—the essential condition of Turkey has undergone no change since the day when the Tribune bade her God speed, chronicled with exultation her victories over Russian armies, and prayed that Russia, overwhelmed with defeat and disaster, might be taught "to mind her own business." Then. forbearing, as we have done, to discuss the abstract question just referred to, it looked at the right and the wrong of the controversy, and invoked the judgments of Heaven, not its blessings, upon the gigantic wrongdoer.
We cannot accept the reason offered by the

Tribune in justification of its present pro-Russian position. It is no more a question to-day, who shall possess Turkey, than it was when that paper was anti-Russian. The Sultan has not the remotest idea of divesting himself of empire There is less prospect now of any immediate appropriation of his territory by Russia, than there was at the commencement of hostilities. And the entire action of England and France, from the entire action of England and France, from
the beginning to this hour, gives no evidence of
a purpose or disposition on the part of either to
do what has been justly charged upon Russia.
The Tribune, like other hearty haters of EngThe Tribune, like other hearty haters of Englican Party of Ohio is instructed to correspond to-day no more ground for distrusting the pur-poses of the Ailies than it had last year, when ed them for their cowardly efforts to prevent a war. Is it reasonable for that jour nal now to impute to them a design to partition correspondence will be carried on with Reput Turkey, because they are doing precisely what lican Committees, representing the Republical last year it berated them for not doing? We Party. No matter what ground on the subjections. do not pretend to look so far into the Future of Slavery the State Con cotemporary; for, when a war between ed, God only knows what rev

to raise the question, whether Turkey can be maintained as an independent Power, or to justify the *Tribune* in the assumption that England and France will appropriate Turkey, if Russia do not. No candid man, who has it, and all its arrangements, to the death. Content that the content of th If Russia do not. No candid man, who has studied the diplomacy of the Viennt. Conference, and has a true conception of the policy of England and France, can doubt, that were the Czar to accept the terms submitted to him, the independence of Turkey would be preserved at least during this generation. That country would at least during this generation. That country without respect of Parties—a movement which would at least during this generation.

Allinain

at least during this generation. That country would at once be incorporated in the European system, be placed as much under the protection of European laws as Prassia, Sweden, Denmark, or Belgium, be as secure as any of those Powers against the encroachments of England and France. Should the question ever really arise—shall Turkey be swallowed up by Russia, or be appropriated by those two Powers, it will then be time enough to discuss the entropy of the Anti-Slavery men of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, desire to participate in such a movethe comparative advantages of the rule of Russia and the rule of the Allies. It is not worth while, to say nothing of the decency of the thing, to administer on a man's estate till he is

Thursday Morning, White Mountain THE REPURLICAN MOVEMENT.THE TRUE

The platform raised by the National Kno Nothing Council at Philadelphia finds great favor with the South, the State Councils in that

section re-affirming it with decided emphasis. Albert Pike boasts that it was "strong enough to drive off the Abolitionists, which the Democratic Party had never done and never wil In Louisiana, the religious test is repudiated

a large portion of the Party there being Catholic. A great mass meeting, held in New Or leans on the 11th, passed the following resolu tions, which show clearly enough the policy of the Know Nothings in that State:

"Resolved, That we are the friends of religious as well as civil liberty, and that we are opposed to any political proscription for religious faith, either as to the right of voting or holding office.

"Resolved, That it is against the Constitu-

tion and good policy to grant any alien a right to take a part in the Government of the coun-try, by voting either in a State or Territory." In the South, they go against Foreigners,

and tolerate the Pope; in the West, against the Pope, and tolerate Foreigners; in New England, against both. In the free States, many aid and abet the organization for the purpose of breaking up the old parties; in the slave States, all its supporters look to it as a refuge against Abolitionists, their only hope of a National Party pledged to maintain Slavery. On the 22d of February next, the Party will hold a National Convention in Philadelphia, for the purpose of nominating a Presidential candidate. Every State Council in the South will be fully represented—what representation will there be from the free States? New York will send delegates, for the Party there is thoroughly servile. In Pennsylvania, it is split, but the Hunker portion at least will be repreented. The State Councils of Connecticut and organization. We suppose they will send delegates. How it will be in the rest of the New England States, it is impossible to predict with much certainty, but it is quite probable that the whole question in regard to the war has there may be volunteer Hunker delegates from changed; the question now is, who shall pos- all of them. The State Council of Illinois, afpro-slavery part of the National platform, but t adheres to the organization, and made provision for delegates to the Convention of February 22d-thus indicating its purpose to support

> In short, after all the brave words of the Northern section of the organization, we shall expect to see all the free States represented. or rather misrepresented, by Know Nothing del egates in that pro-slavery Convention, who will not only take part in its proceedings, but labor subsequently for the success of its nomnations. Now, in view of all these considera tions, we regard the attempt to keep up a the Cause of Freedom. It can have no other effect than to divide the free States, and secure the success of either a pro-slavery sham Democrat, or a pro-slavery Know Nothing. For the life of us, we cannot see how any hones lover of Freedom, any real friend of the union of freemen for the sake of Freedom, any man unwilling to have the destinies of this Repub lic committed four years longer to the tender mercies of Slavery Propagandists, can continue

cord-breeding organization. Let no professed Europe. The Tribune cannot gainsay this Anti-Slavery man tell us that there is no other Party which has the power to achieve anything good. It is not true. The Republican Party has fairly taken the field in Ohio. Know Noth ingism is ignored-Freedom alone recognised All issues, but those raised by the Slave Pow er, are thrust aside, and now, in Ohio, there tion Party, or the Party of Slavery; the People's Party, or the Party of Freedom. No Anti-Sla very man, no one who desires sincerely a union for Liberty, will hesitate to enroll himself in of its people are insuperable obstacles to prog- the ranks of the latter-and no such man will recognise for an instant the conflicting claims of any other Party. The movement in Ohio is akin to those which have already taken place in Vermont, Maine, Michigan, and Wisconsin

If we understand the matter, an honest, open Republican Party exists in each of those States; and we see with joy that measures are now on foot for a like organization in New York. A Republican State Convention is called, to A Republican State Convention is called, to meet at Syracuse; and on the same day, by concert, we presume, the Whig State Convention will assemble, at the same place. The design is to unite all the elements of opposition sign is to unite all the elements of opposition o Slavery, so that, as in Ohio, there shall b but two great parties—the Slavery Administra tion Party, and the People's or Republica Party. May the design be accomplished. The old Whig Party has had its day, fulfilled its mission. All that is vital of it in the State of New York resides with its Anti-Slavery members, and their proper place is in the ranks of the great Republican host. By themselves they can do nothing, for there is no Whig Party in other States for them to affiliate with. Their

with similar Committees in other States, with the view of calling a National Republican Convention, to nominate candidates for the Presi dency and Vice Presidency. Of course, the

and an energy and vitality tween the Republican Party and Know Nothing organization, any more than between the Republican and Administration Parties. An

Illinois, desire to participate in such a move-ment, to contribute their share to giving it full success; if they would not cut themselves off from the great army of Freedom, stubbornly naintaining a doubtful position, which, like that of Austria, while appearing to favor the cause of the Allies, really plays into the hands of Despotism, let them abandon their uncer-tain policy, and republicanize themselves. Alien Proscription, Religious Bigotry, Secrecy and Extra-Judicial Oaths, have had their day Now, make way for a Party, open as day, cles s sunlight, without fear, without reproach pledged to restore and maintain the rights of

"A SUBJECT RESUMED." A few words to the Tribune on the subject of

nan, without distinction of birth, race, or creed

We did not commence the discussion of tha bject, but merely referred to it incidentally the discussion of another topic.

The Tribune, retiring from the cons of that topic, (because, it has since informed is, it did not receive the number of the Era ontaining our last article upon it,) challenged is to print an editorial from its columns or he question of Protection, promising, in re turn, to reprint our answer. We accepted the roposition-inserted that editorial-following with a full reply, which subsequently, ac cording to the arrangement, appeared in the Tribune. That journal then proceeded to rejoin, in a series of labored articles. As the original proposition of the Tribune had been eccepted by us, and both parties had been heard, we did not feel it incumbent to protract the discussion; not because convinced that we were in error, for in that case we would have confessed it; not because we thought our positions unsound, or hard to be maintained; no because we doubted the earnestness and sincerity of our cotemporary; not because we en tertained the slightest apprehension of the effects of the discussions on the minds of our readers; not because we had not fully and honestly examined the whole Question of Prote tion in its moral as well as economical aspects and reached fixed conclusions on the subject but because we verily believed that at this tim we use our energies and our columns to bette purposes, than in the formal and protracted liscussion of a question, not now pressing, and which will be settled by the inevitable progress of ideas. With what propriety the Tribune, in view of all this, can say that the Era ha

itself," we cannot understand. In dismissing the subject for the present, we even in our summer retreat, we may be tempted to revert—that which concerns the relations of the question to the cause of Freedom. In the creed of the Tribune, Protection and Freedon go together, as cause and effect, and so de Free Trade and Slavery. This bold assump tion we shall have occasion, we are sure, t

"backed out from a discussion commenced by

The numerous prosecutions attempte different parts of the country, against indiduals, for the alleged crime of violating our eutrality laws, in enlisting recruits for the crimea, seem to have utterly failed. They vere commenced, rather for the purpose of emonstrating American sympathy with Russia and abandoned, because there was no sufficien vidence to warrant the officious proceedings.

The Washington Union is delighted at he cordial reception given by the Russians to he American officers who have gone to the rimes, to examine the fortifications of Sebas topol, and contrasts it with the coldness maniested by the Allies. We have no authentic reports that proper courtesy has not been shown hem by the Allies; but what right have they o expect any tokens of special favor? Are rance and England so blind as not to see that the sympathies of our Administration and its ficials generally are with Russia? In Paris. he pro-Russian feeling of the American Legaion and residents is notorious and offensive and the Allies have no more unscrupulous r ilers and calumniators than American letter writers and journalists. We are gradually con verting into enemies nations whose good will is our vital interest to conciliate.

CINCINNATI

Notwithstanding the dull times which pre vail at present, and the numerous houses et," the Price Current of that city has high hopes of her future prosperity and greatness Cincinnati is a splendid monument to Free Soil and Freedom. Should she not be always true to the noble principle which is the source of her prosperity? "For the last two years, local circumstance

ar commerce, and several of them positive ischievous. Still, our city has stood up und all, and has weathered the storm manfully better than her most ardent friends anticip Cincinnati harness; they grind their sugar and their corn with Cincinnati mills, and spin their cotton with Cincinnati machines. The citizens in all the leading cities and towns in the Mis-sissippi valley, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Northern lakes, arise each morning from a Cin-

TTOW CONVENTION POLITICAL INFATUA

The Southern politicians still cling to the ides of building cities and creating commerce, as they make Presidents and Governors, viz. est enterprise of this kind came off at a place called Cooper's Wells, in Mississippi, and consisted of a convention of cotton-planters, or politicians—the terms being, in Southern parlance, strictly convertible. The leading idea of the Convention was, of course, to build up outhern commerce and Southern cities, by couraging a direct trade with Europe.

Mr. Baylor, formerly of this city, was the eading spirit. His plan is to raise an immense sum of money, amounting to millions, by con-tributions or subscriptions, or somehow else, to establish an immense storehouse in Europe, for the purchase and sale of cotton. The folowing is Mr. Baylor's statement of the case, which the reader may find more explicit than "Mr. Baylor evidently regretted that the sub-

become a theme of discussion before the Convention. For, said he, in his opening remarks, I have come before you with a simple business 'I have come before you with a simple business proposition—one in no wise interfering with your political relations, one easy of comprehension, and which I want investigated by a committee or committees, appointed or selected from this Convention.' Such committees were appointed, and thought favorably of Mr. Baylor's proposition, which was of the following character: To establish in Europe the principal cotton house or factorace, with a the principal cotton house or factorage, with a capital of several millions, which should be safely deposited, the planter to have the most sately deposited, the planter to have the most satisfactory assurances of its solvency, and that they will be able, under any and every emer-gency, to secure him against losses. A num-ber of the committee, it appears, thought well of the enterprise; and though not recommending it, have determined themselves to make small shipments, as an experiment. About five hundred bales, as I am informed, will

obably be sent by them." Mr. Baylor was some years ago U. S. Consu Amsterdam; and we have seen it stated, hat this is the fortunate city which has been lected by him for the grand cotton depot. Unluckily for the scheme, there is danger, a has been shrewdly suggested by a Southern ewspaper, that a certain banking-house Amsterdam may attach the whole funds of the oncern—it being a Mississippi affair—to renunerate themselves for losses on Mississippi anudiated bonds! What a pity that such a re antic scheme of commercial greatness should

ceive such a ridiculous explosion! But, supposing this difficulty overco ere not something intrinsically absurd in th dea that a caucus of planters and politician in the interior of Mississippi can produce revolution in the commerce of the country l such expedients? The South is unable t build up commercial cities by trading at the North, where the best bargains can be made n a market which requires little capital, and admits of business being done on a large of mall scale. And her wiseacres tell us that the remedy is, to go to Europe, where bargains are harder, where large capitals are necessary o begin with, and where credits are almos out of the question! Don Quixote never entertained a crotchet more sublimely absurd. The South is without merchants, without

apital, without ships, and without seamen Her trade, foreign and coastwise, is for the most part in the hands of the English and the lelusion that she can trade directly with Europe to the exclusion of the Northern markets, at constant and voluntary pecuniary sacrifice of every citizen, actuated by patriotic hatred We can imagine nothing more absurd, unless it be a resolution of Massachusetts, to produc cotton in hot-houses, and an appeal to the nanufacturers to consume none other.

The true way to build un Southern towns for their citizens to avail themselves of every esource of trade. If they fail of success with ll the advantages afforded by the Northern narkets, for the greater reason may they des pair, if deprived of those advantages. The only way for the South to get her comme into the hands of her own citizens, is to seced from the Union, and then require that all com merce, domestic and foreign, shall be carried on in her own ships. But even this expedien would meet with serious difficulties in practice ince it might induce other nations to retaliat by similar regulations, which would at once put n end to her commerce. On the whole, there ore, we would recommend to our Souther friends, that it is best to let affairs of trade take their ordinary natural course. This is, besides, the true Southern free trade theory, which opposes all artificial barriers, obstrucions, and monopolies.

Slavery generally, are in a terrible stew because the overseers of Harvard College have refused to confer the degree of LL. D. upon the Hon. Samuel A. Elliott, on account of his vote for the Fugitive Slave Bill. They, liberal and tolerant souls that they are, think it an outrage on all decorum to drag such political considerations into the arena of literary competition We should like to know what chance Theodor Parker, or Charles Sumner, or Ralph Waldo Emerson, or Henry Ward Beecher, would stand Their learning and genius have given them a world-wide renown, and yet their obnoxious opinions on the Slavery question would be far nore likely to procure them a coat of tar and feathers from the students of any Southern college, than a degree from the faculty. G.

TENNESSEE POLITICS-THE WHITE BASIS. We find in the Whig or Know Nothing papers of Tennessee the following charge against lovernor Andrew Johnson, who is stumping the State as a candidate for re-election. are glad to believe that it is substantially true, since it evinces a disposition to recognise the rights of the people, in contra-distinction from those of the slaveholders:

"Gov. Johnson, in his rejoinder, charged that his competitor had evaded or dodged the free basis resolution he had the honor to introace in the Senate of the extra session of the Legislature, on the 5th of October, 1842. It involved a GREAT PRINCIPLE, he said, and one which concerned the rights and interests of the masses. It was obvious why his competitor dodged an issue here, which he gladly met in

"Gov. Johnson contended that the he

MOBBING THE METHODISTS. The Central Christian Advocate, a Methodist ewspaper published at St. Louis, is suffering reat tribulation on account of the ill-usage of brethren in the western part of Mis After giving a doleful recital of the cruelty and appears on its face. intolerance of the border ruffians towards its un-offending brethren, the editor goes on to re-

what are these people to do? Is there no re-dress? Are the solemn declarations of the Bill of Rights a great farce? Are our laws thus to be trampled down, and every sacred right set at defiance? Of what avail is it, that we live at denance? Or what avail is it, that we live under a Government boasted of as the freest and the best in the world, on soil which the blood of the fathers consecrated, and have floating over our head the far-famed stars and stripes; which our head the far-famed stars and stripes, which but yesterday waved so proudly in every neigh-borhood, village, and city, in our broad land— what avails all this, if such occurrences as we have recorded are suffered to take place, and no effort made to assert the majesty of the law, and extend its protection alike over all our citizens? Alas! for our liberty, civil or religious, if the most sacred rights can be trampled at the will of a mob, and officers of the law, in high places or low, stand by and wink at it, or become par-

"Now we ask, in view of such occurrence

alyzed through fear." The most melancholy circumstance conn with this business is the fact that the Advoca dare not state the real origin and authors of he outrages upon its brethren. It is afraid to say, what every one knows, that the institution of Slavery, that "sum of all villanies," as the founder of Methodism justly characterized it, is esponsible for the outrage and insult to which the Methodists of Missonri are now subjected; and that the only redress lies in its abolition There can be no freedom of speech, even in the pulpit, where the barbarism of Slavery prevails. Let the Central Christian Advocate boldly de nounce Slavery, and it will command respect in Missouri as well as out of it. Atchison with his gang of cut-throats may domineer for the present over the border counties, but the people of Louis at least will tolerate free discussion. There can be no excuse for the style of gentle remon strance adopted by the Advocate.

This is no time for trimming and comp nise. A man must either be for Slavery or against it. He must be its supple tool, its min ister and propagandist; or he must oppose and denounce it as a curse and a crime of blackest die. We rejoice that the issue is at last made up, and that even the freemen of the South begin to feel that they must either become slaves themselves, or trample the institution under their feet. Hitherto the slaveholders have managed to identify their cause with that of the South, so that the "rights of the South" and the arrogant pretensions of the slaveholders have been regarded as the same thing; but this effort to oppress and persecute a numerous sectfor refusing alliegance to Slavery, for refusing to make it a part of their creed, we hail as the germ of a new life in the South-of a new South; and we trust that the madness of the demons of Slavery will not stop short in its career, until it has aroused a thorough hatred of the institution among the non-slaveholders. Anti-Slavery men have long insisted that Slavery is almost as much the curse of the poor white man as of the slavefor it deprives him of education, of labor, of freedom of thought, and religious instruction-but it has been impossible to reach this class. They rarely read, even if they have the faculty, there being no institutions or usages in the South calculated to cultivate a taste for knowledge among the poor. But, thanks to the insolence of the slaveholders, they are made to feel and to thinkand we trust that the day is not distant when they will begin to act.

BRECKENRIDGE ON SUMNER.

The Rev. Dr. R. I. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, has addressed a long letter to the Hon. Charles Sumner, in reply to the late eloquent lecture of that gentleman. He talks a great deal of the madness of fanaticism, and displays his own coolness by the assumption that Northern opposition to Slavery and Slavery extension, if persisted in, will necessarily result in civil war. The whole tenor of his letter is based on the assumption that the North must cease all opposition to Slavery, or be guilty of provoking the direst bloodshed. It seems never to have entered the reverend gentleman's head. that the South is the aggressor, in attempting to carry Slavery into free territory; and in procuring, by the aid of Northern traitors, the passage of the unconstitutional and infamous Fugitive Slave Bill. His utter obliviousness of all the grounds which justify and compel conscientious Northern men to discuss, agitate, and oppose Slavery and Slavery aggression, is characteristic rather of a Mississippi sophomore than of a man of mature years and extensive knowledge. Reflecting that Mr. Breckenridge has hitherto taken a somewhat active part as an Emancipationist in Kentucky, and that he still hints in ambiguous terms his dislike of Slavery and Slavery extension, it is The Southern newspapers, and the friends of really marvellous how he manages to make it out to be so heinous a crime in a Northern man to speak and act in accordance with his own acknowledged convictions of duty. Old men. even old clergymen, have their weaknesses and we shall not be surprised if the future shall develop the fact, that the reverend Nestor of Kentucky has felt a call to lay aside his clerical coat, and assume the mantle of Mr. Clay as the great Pacificator and Union-saver. With such dreams and aspirations, how natural that his imagination should conjure up such an for such degrees before a Southern institution? awful crisis in public affairs as would jus tify him in stepping beyond his appropriate sphere, and which imperatively calls upon him Curtius like, to plunge into the gaping chasm which exists in the Senatorial representation of

Kentucky.
Dr. Breckenridge is a good writer, and, being considered as a moderate Southern man with Anti-Slavery leanings, his letter, absurd as it is in all its assumptions and its reasonings will be regarded as a god-send by the whole tribe of Northern doughfaces, in their preser forlorn condition. The more conservative alarmists of the South will also herald it forth as a wonderful achievement of human genius; but we predict for it little favor among the genuine champions of Slavery-the fanatically honest advocates of the system. They are too much in earnest in the defence of Slavery, to tolerate any "sickly sentimentality," such as Dr. Breckenridge is afflicted with—a sort of sendment which seems to be accompanied with the fear, that although God is in the right, the Devil has the power, and must be obeyed. We are inclined to approve the spirit of the propagandists in rejecting the apologies of these doubting disciples, whose first step is to affix a fatal dishonor upon their cause, by admitting

The whole scope of the Doctor's argumen is to criminate Mr. Summer and the people of the North, for attempting to oppose and curtail an acknowledged evil. He represents the South as being so barbarous, so wicked, and so unreasoning, that they will not submit to the repeal of an act of Congress, but will be fired with fierce indignation, which nothing but

oceans of blood will appease! Now, with all due respect for the profession to which the Doctor belongs, we cannot help regarding this as a most extravagant attempt humbug-a most noisy, but harmless, ex-

with our intimation of Dr. Breckenridge's probable political aspirations, that he has lately

written another politico-religious letter on the dangers of Popery, and the importance of the Know Nothing movement to the salvation of the country. Putting that and that together. we cannot help suspecting that there is more "Buncombe" in his letter to Mr. Sumner, than

THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.

to jail, "without bail or mainprize," by the de-cision of Judge Jefferies Kane, of the United States District Court of Pennsylvania. In arriving at this decision, his Honor went

out of his way to intimate that Slavery is the of the Constitution; and that the States cannot by legislative enactment decree otherwise. He

"I know no statute of Pennsylvania which affects to divest the rights of property of a citizen of North Carolina, acquired and asserted under the laws of that State, because he has found it needful or convenient to pass through the territory of Pennsylvania.

If this decision should be confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and acquiesced in by the States, it effectually re-establishes Slavery in all the States of the Union. For, if a Southern slaveholder may hold his slaves in the free States an hour, why not a However he may pride himself on his diligence year, or for life? Pretexts will never be want- and research, and take credit for the service of transient business, or sickness, or pleasure and by such insidious arts, with a supple tool of tyranny, like Kane, to back them, the slave- infidels and opposers against Christianity and over the whole Union.

renders no eye-service, but goes out of his way, tum, to the effect that the free States cannot, even by direct legislation, prevent slaveholding newspaper in the State, and in the free States. should denounce the treason and usurpation. and hold up the traitor to public indignation. But there is one consolation in this affair. The champions of Slavery are "heaping up wrath against the day of wrath." They must not hope to escape retribution. They will be verwhelmed, in the midst of their rejoicings, by the indignant voice of public opinion. G.

The semi-official Evening Star states that Governor Reeder was removed because it has become evident that he is no longer able to be of use to the people of Kansas, since he cannot agree with the Legislature in their high-handed proceedings. In other words, he will not become the tool of Atchison & Co. in their proslavery schemes. The removal of Reeder just now is also intended to operate on the election in North Carolina, Tennessee, and other South ern States. We presume that Dawson, his successor, has been selected with special reference o his "soundness on the Slavery question. He voted for the Nebraska Bill.

FREE SPEECH IN KENTUCKY.

nexed article from the Cincinnati Gazette. which gave rise to the discussion at Scaffold Cave has reached us too late for insertion this week. It is perfectly respectful and courteous on the part of the mob committee and of Mr Clay. The letter of the latter gentleman does equal honor to his head and heart. It is a seeming of his reasoning, we think there is a once wise, courteous, brave, and magnanimous. vein of sophistry, plausible indeed, yet evident-No true American can read it without a thrill ly aiming as its end to establish the fact that of generous sympathy with the gallant Kenthe Roman Catholic Religion is the only one which meets the temporal and spiritual wants of men. He cites, very adroitly, the directions

tuckian.

The committee in their letter politely inform him, after reciting the false charges that had been made against him, that he and Mr. Fee could not be permitted to speak in Rockcastle county. To this he replies at length, denying the charges of inciting insurrection and resistance to law, stating his true position. He consearch the Scriptures, and the high commendacludes, by informing them that Mr. Fee and himself would speak on next Saturday at Scaffold Cave, in Rockeastle county. "We invite you," says he, "to share with us in the freedom of opinion and of speech; and may God defend the right." Such was the heroic response of the Ker

ucky Hampden to the mob of slaveholders. It was not without its effect. He and Mr. Fe attended at the appointed time and place, and addressed the people, without encountering the least opposition! All honor to Cassius M.

Some of the citizens of Rockcastle county Centucky, have notified Captain C. M. Clay and Rev. John G. Fee, "and all other Abol ion speakers and preachers," that they must desist from speaking or preaching in that coun-

ty, under the penalty of being dealt with as justice and the law requires.

Captain Clay published a long letter in the Cincinnati Gazette, in which he announced that he and Mr. Fee would speak at Scaffold Cave, Rockcastle, on Saturday. He announced his determination to stand by Mr. Fee during his speech, and that any one who intermed the of treating such a subject. To those who admit the great maxim, that the Bible is the Judge to whom we must make the final appeal, whether of the clergy or laity, and who are willing to study it, and learn for themselves, the fallacy speech, and that any one who interrupted him should ride over his dead body. Well, Mr. Clay and Mr. Fee met at the appointed place, and the result is thus given by the Cincinnati of Mr. Hecker's arguments will easily be seen; but there are others who may be led by the pleasing style and specious reasons to admit very weak some of them are.

meeting held on the 14th of July, resolved, as our readers are already aware, that Cassius M Clay, John G. Fee, and other Abolition speak C. M. Clay's answer, to the committee who were appointed to give him notice of that resolution was, that he and Mr. Fee should both speak at was, that he and Mr. Fee should both speak as Scaffold Cave, in that county, on Saturday last. "They kept that appointment, and were heard. There was some difficulty about getting the church, as there was an appointment for a ser-mon by the Baptist clergyman in the morning. t was, however, surrendered to Mr. Clay at the close of the service, and at 12 o'clock, John G. He concluded his Fee commenced speaking. He concluded remarks without interruption, and was folled by Mr. Clay. Both speakers were listened attentively, and no violence was offered or talked of.

lar opinion in Kentucky. Therexcitement on the question thro

The steamer Orizaba brings city of lates to the 19th. The capital was quiet a Anna's father-in-law is reported to

The Rebiely,

tices of their progress and tendencies. Illustrated by historical facts and anecdotes. By the Rev. Alexander Blaikie. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co. 1855. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

The title of this book is a strange misnomer

take a keen discernment to discover. The anthor has not even given a definition of what he soaring aloft into the "space" left for them, thor has not even given a definition of what no means by sectarianism. From the drift of his remarks, we conjecture that he includes under this term every departure from the Established Kirk of Scotland; at least, nothing else seems self—if he should do so—to the serious task of out of his way to intimate that Slavery is the general basis of all American society, in virtue to be so sacred in his eyes as the old usages estimating the responsibility which his claim that have been handed down for many generations, coupled with the Presbyterianism of the ernest cast of bygone days. The idea of an thoughts, strung together in lines, and plenti organ with a choir of singers, or Watts's fully intersprinkled with off-repeated epithets, and Hymns, instead of the old Scotch and talk about "fame," and "poet's crown," paraphrases, appear to have made him shudder, and ready to say, "O my soul, come not e territory of Pennsylvania. "I am not aware that any such statute, if clinging to his favorite usages in the stiffest and stanchest manner; but to dignify with the name of philosophy such a medley of distorted statements, gathered from newspapers and books, and alike from friends or foes, relating to different denominations in our country, we cannot but think is most disingenuous trifling. ing to protract the temporary stay of the visiter he has done his co-religionists, we believe his from the South with his "family," on pretence book, were it to have many readers, would exbook, were it to have many readers, would ex-ert a bad influence on the cause of Christ. Enough already is there of outcry from open holders will effectually establish the institution God's people, as being divided into various yer the whole Union.

Kane is evidently true to his masters. He branches, without its friends lending arms to the same unrighteous assaults. Mr. Blaikie, intentionally or not, has in this volume maand gives what the lawyers call an obiter dic- ligned some of the best and truest ministersmen whose hearts are in their work, and, not content with standing still, are willing to go n their borders. Can Federal insolence go forward and increase in knowledge, availing farther? Can the corrupt tools of Slavery sink themselves of every new form in which light o deeper depths of infamy, or rise to sublimer may reach and penetrate the darkness of the heights of impudence? If the people of Pennsinful heart. It would be equally in the power His name and attributes so often employed, ylvania have a particle of self-respect, or love of the most bigoted Papist to deal a blow at every other branch of the Church, on the ground Federal minion an uncomfortable berth. Every of departure in usages and modes of worship, as well as particular doctrines-including Dr. B.'s own favorite Presbyterianism-and call it the Philosophy of Sectarianism. Why not rather write a work on the Philosophy of Christian Charity, basing it on that most beautiful portraiture of this divinest of virtues in the 13th of 1st Corinthians? We opine he would find there a truer field of labor, and perhaps, if imbued with more of its spirit, might then him to that Book and its poetry, where he will give to the world a revised edition of the Phifind the rich mine from whence our greates losophy of Sectarianism. His present effort is poets have drawn their richest imagery, and as unphilosophical as it is unworthy of a minthe choicest language that clothes their nobles ister of Christ. We trust it is not a fair exthoughts. hibition of what he is in his preaching or inrecourse with his brethren.

QUESTIONS OF THE SOUL. By J. T. Hecker. New York

given to Paul and Cornelius, in proof that the

whence he is to draw his views of Divine truth;

but omits to quote the Saviour's direction to

ing to be an inquirer led on to conviction, ac-

ording to a candid examination, it would have

too the objections that lie in the way of his the

arent freedom from prejudice, it is a deeply

n the Roman Catholic doctrines of the Church,

Confession, Monasticism, as well as reliance on

numan mediation, as that which is best adapt-

ed to the wants of man and of his immortal

soul. If so he thinks, he has a right to his

opinion; but we must demur to his represents

tion of Protestantism as a fair one. What he

has stated is in part true, but more, and the

unnoticed. This is scarcely a manly method

he conclusions, with scarcely a thought how

THE GOLDEN REED; or, The True Measure of a True

Church. By B. F. Barrett. New York: D. Apple & Co. 1855. For sale by R. Farnham, Washingt

Another issue from the Appleton press. An

other discussion on the nature of the Christian

Church. But there is nothing covert here

The purpose of the author is openly stated. "It

Church, which is based upon the word of God,

as expounded in the theological writings of

universal and truly Catholic Church." It is,

tian Church. This is all fair, and deserves

ty of extracts from different works of Sweden borg, and contains many things to which no

true Christian need object, while on some im

portant points many would feel compelled to Still, it is well that all should clearly and honestly state their views, and, however de.

factive we might doem them in certain aspects

and bearings, we cannot but rejoice that so far

s they reach they may do good. Our author

has at least put into our hands a measure by which we may judge of its claims, and decide

for ourselves how far we can approve or mus

Boston: Phillips, Sampson, &. Co. 1855.

What shall we say of this volume? Is this

nuch about the poet, and poetry; tells of God's Poet Laurente," and of "a sweet poem

floated up to God:" and there are not wanting dications that, rightly chastened and disci-lined, the author is capable of far better lings. But, notwithstanding the awful threat

Swedenborg, and rationally understood, is a

erefore, a Swedenborgian view of the Chris-

nmendation. The book is filled with a varie-

aims simply to show that the new Christin

D. Appleton & Co. 1855. For sale by Taylor & Maury To the Editor of the National Era: Washington, D. C.

This book is beautifully printed on fair white New Hampshire did its part in achieving our National Independence. It furnished soldiers and officers to lead them on to victory. Gen paper. We at once recognise the press from which it is issued by the neat style of workman ship. So far, so good. The form in the arborn, an officer in that war, and a General in the second war with England, were of New Hamprangement in the topics of the volume is attractive. Commencing with the question of shire, and natives of the State. So were many others who served with distinction. None were man's destiny, the author proceeds on to discuss various phases of human experiment, till more true to the interests of Freedom, and none more heroic and brave, than those of this State. he comes to the Model Man, the Church of No officer nor soldier proved traitorous to our ing his conclusion, as he would seem to infer. inevitable and fair conclusion. The style n which he writes is most perspicuous, and in many parts beautiful. Yet, after all, though it contains many excellent things, much to destiny, New Hampshire has been sadly defi-Hecker is, we know not. But, with all the fair

make it a national institution. None from any free State have got down on their knees more humbly, and worshipped the system that leads to man-selling, man-whipping, and man-de-grading, than some from this, the Granite State. But this is not to be so much longer, as is Protestant Church is all wrong in pointing each one to the Bible as the great source from trusted. Freedom lives. It is already making potent demands that the oppressed be set free. In Congress, several of Freedom's undaunted tion bestowed on the Church of Berea, and vachampions, who were natives of this State, have already been found—as, for example, Hale, of New Hampshire, in the Senate; Chase, of Ohio; and Wilson, of Massachusetts. There have also rious other passages which militate most conclusively against his position. While pretendbeen some in the other branch of Congress. Gov. Grimes, of Iowa, elected as an opponent to the Nebraska outrage, was a native of New Hampshire. At the State election here, in 1854. nearly one fifth of the votes were cast by the Liberty party. In the next Congress, we shall een at least a more ingenuous course to state ory. This he has not done; and so, with aphave an entire delegation, in both Houses, that will stand up for humanity and the right. And oncealed, one-sided attempt to present a belief

JOSEPH FULLONTON.

gard as the meanest of sneaks.

heart know that Slavery is wrong, will not re-

SOUTH PROSPECT, MAINE, July 20, 1855. more important in its connections, has he left To the Editor of the National Era:

I find in your paper of the 12th that Mr. Morrill, the Republican nominee for Governor, Morrill, the Republican nominee for Governor, is styled the Know Nothing candidate. The facts in the case are, that the Know Nothings have not as yet (and it remains to be seen whether they will) endorsed Mr. Morrill's nomination. The Republican Convention at Augusta, last winter, unanimously pro Morrill their candidate, and we have no more right, as yet, to call him the Know Noth ing, than the Whig or Democratic nominee.

The Republicans of our section, feeling somewhat sensitive on having our standard-bearer in this great temperance and Anti-Nebraska struggle misrepresented, and knowing the exessary correction be made.

Respectfully, We have received other letters from Maine, prroborating the above statement, and we herefore think it due to the Republican cause in Maine that the correction should be made.

Every indication, through this section of country, seems now highly encouraging to the push on the column, circulate the documents, and a victory more brilliant, and far more im-portant to the welfare of the human race, will

number of people are now on the island, which will be materially increased by the excursionists from Baltimore to-night. One of the most bril-

THE SPRINGS IN VIRGINIA.—The various

against criticism in his introduction, that he will "bend his bow and shoot at" the critical who may dare to doubt his claims, and that he

will "plume again, and shoot an arrow more." we can but think, as the old Hermit of his line says to Francis—we presume his personified self- "You would but starve the world,

How much of philosophy there is in it, it would That "the spider" starting "from the wall" "magic power," and "beauty," and "love." music," and "song," &c., and call it POETRY It is the facility with which such works may be written, and printed, and then lauded in adver isements, as if a new Milton or Cowper. Shak. speare or Byron, had appeared, that degrades our literature, and lowers the aim of young on the public taste. It would be strange, indeed, if, in the compass of a hundred pages or more, a passage here and there might not be found of a higher character. Still, as a whole, it is a weak imitation of the recent volume of Alexander Smith, and some late English writers, without the redeeming features that may rescue their productions from oblivion. Better would it be to take Gerald Massey for his mod el, if he would breathe the true spirit of a born genius, or the more polished and chastened diction of the classic Matthew Arnold; and bet ter trim the midnight lamp, and often turn the stile of the self-critic, to blot out redur and to finish before he utters the productions teeming in the mind of the would-be poet. We have said nothing of the sentiments conveyed in this "Life Poem," which, tried by the great demand of our Creator, would be subjected to even a severer responsibility. It is sad to see and, we fear, too thoughtlessly, as if merely to give force to language, and such ideas, so at variance with the spirit of the Scripture, under the title of Poetry. That a Life Poem could be written, and no better views of life be taken, argues a deeper want than the want of true genius only. The volume we doubt not will have its readers, and admirers, too; but we venture to say, that should the author live a few years more, he will not pride himself on such an effort of his muse. We would rather commend

> NEW HAMPSHIRE CORRESPONDENCE. The State, as Regards the Cause of Liberty. RAYMOND, N. H., July, 25, 1855.

Stark in the war of the Revolution, Henry Dear

In carrying out what Jefferson said would be the legitimate results of the Declaration of In that patriot said was written on the scroll of alarmed at threats of the dissolution of the Union, and who for a time encouraged mobs to put down abolitionists. It has furnished men who have used all their efforts to destroy the right of petition, and to stifle free discussion. It has had men in office who have used all their power to extend the domain of Slavery, and to

apologize for Slavery, and be recreant to the interests of Freedom, that Southerners, who at

ere long be achieved, than was ever by blood) weapons fought or won.

J. E. D. CAPE MAY is rapidly filling up-an imi

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To the Editor of the National Era:

of Freedom feel in the Convention of yester-day. I would gladly furnish you with details,

of Freedom feel in the Convention of yesterday. I would gladly furnish you with details, but they cannot be compressed into a letter.

On Wednesday evening, there were a great many delegates from various parts of the State, sasembled to prepare for the approaching Convention. The crowd increased all day on Thursday, and, until Friday noon, every train of cars brought additions to the number.

Thursday was occupied in preliminary convertion among the members and the people assembled. Great excitement prevailed during the entire day. The Know Nothing organization presented the greatests, indeed the only apparent difficulty to the harmonious proceedings of the Couvention. There were many ideased from the Reserve and from the ordern portions of the State, members of the Order, sent on purpose to oppose those who were evidently determined, not only the relation to make the convention as found for heart of the state sowed their intention to make the Convention of Chinese with great and strong half is seen to oppose the State, members of the Order, but to control the Republicans also. Those from the northern and many from the southern portions of the State, members of the Order, sent on purpose to oppose the order of the Convention of the State, members of the Order, sent on purpose to oppose those who were evidently determined, not only the convention as the publican Convention, and nothing else. They were originally Anti-Slavery members of these and openly denounced those papers and politicism who had attempted to influence the Republicans convention, and nothing else. They were originally Anti-Slavery and the Pro-Slavery elements were never more directly at war than they were during Thrusday, among those who have been members of the Order. At evening, they held as meeting by themselvely at war than they were during Thrusday, among those who have been members of the Order. At evening, they held as meeting by themselvely, but reports of their many the purpose of the State in the delegation of the State in the delegat slavery and the Pro-Sinvery elements where during Thursday, among those who have been members of the Order. At evening, they held a meeting by themselves, but reports of their proceedings were circulated every half hour. In this meeting the war raged, and they became more widely separated, rather than conciliated.

When it became evident that the Republicans would rule the Convention, threats were thrown out that twenty-five thousand Know Nothings would array themselves against the nominations, unless the Republicans would yield to their demands, and nominate some other man than Mr. Chase. They were at once told, this is a Republican Convention; it will not look to the interests or the feelings of any other party.

Makes his name renowned, renders illustrious his posters.

The Republicans were disposed to treat them Reflects glory on his ancestors, and enriches his poster hindly, but to repudiate their doctrines in dis-tinct language. The Anti-Slavery Know Noth-ings, however, said they discarded the idea of being anything else than Republicans, but were legirons to let the new Order drop into oblivion as soon and quietly as possible; and the sooner it could be forgotten, the better would they be

was asked if he ever again intended to sit in a Know Nothing Council? To which he answer-ed, that in his county they had been unable to collect more than seven to hear his report of the doings at Philadelphia, and he never expected to see another convened for any pur-pose. Others were more reserved, saying they were present as Republicans, desirous of sus-taining Republican doctrines and Republican

things were referred to as an offset to the fact that Mr. Chase stood more prominently connected with the Anti-Slavery movement than any other candidate named, or who could be named.

The malcontents started divers reports concerning Mr. Chase; but the principal was, that he was opposed to the Order. They had little portion of education in the more advanced departments.

The malcontents started divers reports concerning Mr. Chase; but the principal was, that he was opposed to the Order. They had little portion of education in the more advanced departments.

Since the successful expedition of the Imperial forces against the rebels, in March, and the expulsion of the latter from their stronghold, eight miles east of Canton, the neighborhood to the city has been quiet. Many parts of the was appointed to wait on the Governor, and tell him the result. He replied, that by that act they had dissolved themselves; that he should not follow them, nor take any further notice of their proceedings. They were no longer a Legislature.

Empire for so many centuries, the spirit of obedience to parents, and respect for superiors, which enter into the first radii. It was then passed by a two-thirds majority. A committee was appointed to wait on the fovernor, and tell him the result. He replied, that by that act they had dissolved themselves; that he should not follow them, nor take any further notice of their proceedings. They were no longer a Legislature.

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Early the first or second day of the session, a resolution was introduced appointing a Committee on Contested Elections, with instructions to examine persons

a resolution discarding the names of Chase and Brinkerhoff from the list of candidates. This reated great sensation. Questions of order were raised and overruled, and much excitement prevailed. Mr. Smith proceeded to remark upon the state of feeling which existed. He declared that the Know Nothings last fall effected the election of several members of Congress from our State; that they had sent Wilson to the Senate from Massachusetts, and John P. Hale from New Hampshire, and had done much at Philadelphia for the cause. Cheers and hisses were heard over the house, and great confusion prescribed. Calls were from the hall, and many, perhaps most of the members, thought the Convention destined to break up in confusion. Mr. Smith, however, assumed that the Know Nothings would not support Mr. Chase, and, if nominated, he would be defeated

while Mr. Smith was speaking, Mr. Giddings drew up a resolution pledging the members to lend their unanimous support to the candidates who should receive the nomination. Mr. G. obtained the floor, and offered his resolution as a substitute for Mr. Smith's. In a few words he declared the movement of Mr. Smith most extraordinary, and insisted that the Know Nothings who had united in the Convension were bound to support the nominees; that most of them had so declared; that they were honorable and honest men: that in their name he rethem had so declared; that they were honorable and honest men; that in their name he repudiated the idea that they would turn round and defeat a nominee whom they assisted to elect; told Mr. Smith that he must be ignorant of the character of those members of the Order who came from the Reserve, to whom he (Mr. G.) would willingly intrust both the entire nomination and election.

Mr. Giddings was sustained in a short speech by Mr. Bingham, member of Congress elect

Mr. Giddings was sustained in a short speech by Mr. Bingham, member of Congress elect from Jefferson county. When he closed, a mo-tion was made to lay the whole subject on the table, which was carried. The excitement died away, and in thirty minutes Mr. Chase was nominated, receiving two hundred and twenty-five ballots, while all others received one hun-dred and forty-two, according to my recollec-tion.

The masses outside heartily responded. Mr. Chase was sent for, appeared on the stand, was bailed with enthusiastic cheers, made a short speech, and the Convention proceeded to its close with great harmony. When a resolution pledging unanimous support to the candidates was introduced, Hon. Sampson Mason led off in a beautiful speech. Others followed, and the resolution was adopted with great enthusi-

Our Anti-Slavery friends regard it as a great day for Freedom, and believe that the fires of Liberty lighted at this Convention will burn brighter and brighter, until our land shall be redeemed and regenerated from oppression.

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.

"Negroes for Sale at this Place.—We call attention to the advertisement of Negroes for sale, which appears in another column. A company of gentlemen from Missouri, who have large interests here, have imported them, for the benefit of our young and growing city. Nebraska city is now about twice or three times larger than any other town in the Territory. Help is much needed, and but little to be had; and for this reason slave labor is required. We are authorized to state that the same company have twenty more in Missouri, which will be brought to Nebraska city if sufficient inducements are held out."

We annex a copy of the advertisement of the present time in Boston. They are mostly worked by girls, some of whom earn as high as a company of the sufficient inducements are held out."

THE LATE CONVENTION IN OHIO.

COLUMNOS, OHIO, July 14, 1855.

To the Editor of the National Era:

I am aware of the interest which many friends it tolerated in the Territory?—N. Y. Tribune.

FROM CHINA.

This instruction, while it is very useful in impressing on the youthful mind the relative obligations and duties of life, is not calculated to develop those faculties of the mind which soon and quietly as possible; and the sooner give man power over his fellows, and over the could be forgotten, the better would they be leased.

A member of the late National Convention error by logical reasoning, is wanting to great

extent.

In each school room is a tablet, dedicated In each school room is a tablet, dedicated to Confucius and to the god of letters, before which incense is constantly kept burning. Every morning, on first coming to school, the pupils bow before them, and also to the teacher. Education has always been esteemed by the Chinese, and, several centuries before Christ, the advantages for attaining it were superior officers at Fort Riley had generously offered them whetever accommodation; and the other accommodation; and the other accommodation and the other accommodation. pose. Others were more reserved, saying they were present as Republicans, desirous of sustaining Republican doctrines and Republican nominees, without regard to any other party. That portion of the Know Nothings who demanded concession to their views were somewhat strengthened by old political prejudices against Mr. Chase, dating back some six or seven years. Many delegates appeared incapable of forgetting or forgiving what they regarded as political errors of Mr. Chase. Those things were referred to as an offset to the fact that Mr. Chase stood more prominently contact that Mr. Chase stood more prominently contact the result. He public examinations, an account of which will be given hereafter. The stability of the Empire for so many centuries, the spirit of obedience to law and order which characterize the result. He replied,

ance.

At the meeting of the Convention in the afternoon, it was rumored that a movement of some kind was to be made, to break it up. It was said the malcontents had determined to rain the party if they could not control it. Just as they were about to proceed to ballot for a gubernatorial candidate, Rev. Edward Smith, long known as an Anti-Slavery man, introduced a resolution discarding the names of Chase and Brinkerhoff from the list of country is disturbed by the insurgents, pirates, robbers, or patriots, as they are variously called.

Cor. K.

Col. Kinney, who was held to bail lately in this city, on a charge of fitting out an expedition against a friendly Power, and who, seeing judicial breakers ahead, ran off in company with eighteen others in the schooner Emma, bound ostensibly for Kingston, Jamaica, has been wrecked. Full details are given by a correspondent of the Evening Post, writing from Turks Island. The captain lost his reckoning, and, after coquetting with a reef, finally stuck fast at 11 o'clock at night on the 14th June. The Colonel threatened to shoot any man who attempted to escape by the boat, saying the vessel would not go to pieces before morning, and the tide was ebbing and the land near. Little Daniel Webster whistled, while some others recommended prayer during the trying occasion. Colonel Kinney, we are told, exhibited the most heroic traits in lightening the vessel of its stores and provisions and getting to land, leaving the vessel to the wreckers. The place of the wreck was the northwest Caycos Island, "commonly called, by the fifty or sixty half-starved colored people who inhabit it, Blue Caycos, from the appearance of the hill on its northern coast." The American Consul, the Vice President of the colony, and others, hospitably received the wrecked party, and they were to leave on the morrow for their port of destination in Central America. So the benign project of the Colonel is not yet crushed—neither ugly disasters caused by moral wrecks ashore, nor material wrecks at sea, baffling his philanthropic ardor.—N. Y. Tribune.

DEFEAT OF WALKER'S EXPEDITION-FLIGHT

DEFFAT OF WALKER'S EXPEDITION—FLIGHT OF THE INVADERS.—The following intelligence from Nicaragua has been received in a letter from Captain Blethen, of the Transit Company's steamship Sierra Nevada, addressed to Charles Morgan, Esq., of New York:

"Captain Walker was beaten out of Reibas, with the loss of twenty men. The natives who had joined him all deserted. He was hotly pursued by General Baacker. He threw off his coat, containing all his documents and private letters. In their flight, the invaders passed through San Juan del Sud on the night of the 1st of July, seized a schooner in the harbor, and sailed for parts unknown. They left the barracks at San Juan a smouldering mass of ruins. They took the passengers' boats to embark in, but returned them, and did no injury to the property of the Transit Company."

A DIAMOND FOUND IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A supposed diamond, of extraordinary size, it is stated, has recently been found in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and is deposited in Professor Philips's office, Philadelphia. It is color-less, perfectly crystalline, resembling a drop of clear spring water, in the middle of which you will perceive a strong light, playing with a good deal of spirit. The geologist does not announce it to be of the first water, although there is not the least doubt of its being of considerable value. Offers of importance, it is said, have been deelined for it. Nothing, it is supposed, like it, was ever discovered before in the United States.

THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS. ndence of the Liberty (Mo.) Tribu

PAWNEE, K. T., July 6, 1855. PANNEE, K. T., July 6, 1855.

I shall now attempt to redeem my promise to keep you "posted up" in regard to the proceedings of the Kansas Legislature.

On Sunday, July 1st, all the members, together with visiters to the number of about one hundred, convened at the town site of Pawnee, the place where Gov. Reeder had convoked the Legislature.

On July 2d, the Legislature was organized, the men who were voted for at the last election.

A bill was now offered, and passed by a large majority, to adjourn from Pawnee to the Shawnee Mission, two miles from Westport, Missouri. Gov. Reeder refused to sign the bill for adjournment; but, after two days and a half, vetoed it. It was then immediately passed by a unanimous vote, and in two hours afterwards, Legislature, visiters, and all, made their exit from Pawnee.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis State Journal. PAWNEE, K. T., July 7, 1855. You will no doubt be astonished at the new You will no doubt be astonished at the new light thrown upon legislation, constitutional law, and the powers of Congress, by the Legislature of Kansas, which adjourned from this place yesterday, after a session of five days. The first bill introduced, after the House was a organized, was to adjourn the Legislature from this place to the Shawnee Mission, or Manual Labor School, located about two miles from Missouri, near Westport.

Mr. Hutchinson, a Free State member, made a speech against it, arguing that the organic act authorized the Governor to locate the first Legislature, and determine the place of hold-

act authorized the Governor to locate the first Legislature, and determine the place of hold-ing its sessions; that they had no power to or-der the Governor to move his office, and locate permanently at the Indian school; that the Government had been at the expense of fitting up a large two-story stone building, sixty feet

mittee on Contested Elections, with instructions to examine persons and papers. No seat was contested; no person was sent for. But, on the second day after their appointment, the committee reported that they had a large bundle of papers put into their hands by the Governor, concerning election frauds, &c., but they had not opened them. They had also concluded not to examine the persons elected at the May election, and holding seats by authority of the Governor's certificates, as they had determined before they came here how to dispose of this matter. They would therefore recommend that all persons elected at the first election of March 31st, in Kansas, whether in the opinion of the Governor they were elected legally or illegally, should be entitled to their seats, and that all those elected at the second election should retire. This report was adopted; and the members holding Free State principles were expelled without trial or examination.

One of them (Mr. Jesse) said, as he had not been heard before the committee, he would state to the House that he was clerk of the first election held in the third Representative district; that early on the day of election, before many of the settlers had come in, a body of armed men from Missouri, numbering about three hundred, came to the polls, and took violent possession of the ballot-box. They drove away the officers appointed by the Governor, and put in some of their own number. They then proceeded to vote in a Pro-Slavery delegation from the district. The people repudiated it, and the Governor set the election aside as illegal, and ordered a new one. The result was, that at the next election the Free Soil ticket was elected by an overpowering majority; and he had no doubt but that three-fourths of the voters in Kansas were for making it a free State.

Mr. Wattles said, that as his days of legislation were drawing to a close, he must express his admiration to the House for the frankness.

Mr. Wattles said, that as his days of legislation were drawing to a close, he must express
his admiration to the House for the frankness
and openness which had characterized all their
proceedings. He then thanked the chairman
of the Committee on Contested Elections for
his frankness in disclosing to the House and
the North this new and unheard-of method of
dealing with persons holding contested seats.
He also thanked the Speaker for his candor in
stating that discussion on these questions was
of no use, as they were determined on by the
Pro-Slavery party two months ago, and they of no use, as they were determined on by the Pro-Slavery party two months ago, and they had told Governor Reeder so. He also thanked the House for expelling him from it as a member. They had fairly come out and made the issue. He was ready to take it up as they had laid it down, untrammelled and unembarrassed by any other question. Shall Kansas be a free State or a slave State? Let the sovereign squatters of Kansas determine this.

The Kansas Tribune of the 11th contains the protest of Messrs. Ladd, Wattles, Jesse, Baker, and Hutchinson, against the action of the House excluding them from their seats. They say:

They say:

We protest against this action, because it is a gross and palpable violation of the organic act of the Territory, expelling from their seats persons declared by the Governor to have been "duly elected," the only description of persons recognised by or known to the organic act as members of the Legislature, and introducing persons of an entirely different description to fill their places, thus vitiating the legality of its existence, and depriving its enactments of any binding force or authority whatever.

conviction shall suffer death. It also provides that any person convicted of aiding in enticing a state for the above purpose shall suffer death. Also, the same penalty is attached to those who shall be convicted of enticing or decoying a slave from any State or Territory into this Territory

ritory.

The fact that Governor Reeder refuses to recognise the Legislature as a legal body creates great excitement. He vetoes every bill that is passed, and the Legislature immediately passes them over the veto. It is said the Legislature is determined to insist upon its course, and the Governor is equally stubborn in his refusal to recognise the laws they pass. What the result will be, is at present beyond conjecture.

The Legislature at an End.—A private letter from Kansas, dated July 7, has been received by the editor of the Easton (Pa.) Argus, which says:

"The Legislature of Kansas adjourned on the 6th, to meet at Shawnee Mission on the 16th. When their committee waited on Gov. Reeder to inform him of their determination to go, he informed them in very distinct terms that he would not recognise any further action of theirs, but would consider them dissolved by that act. A few of the members, more intelligent than the rest, began, before they left here, to appreciate their position. The first Legislature of Kansas is undoubtedly dissolved, and no longer competent to do business." As the Argus is in the Governor's confidence, this may be taken as official.

GOVERNOR REEDER.—St. Louis, July 26.—A committee appointed by the Kansas Legislature, to draw up a memorial to the President for the removal of Gov. Reeder, reported yesterday. The memorial sets forth various complaints against Reeder, calling him a clog to the wheels of Government, and praying his speedy removal. peedy removal.

KANSAS ANNEXING TERRITORY. — Chicago stant announces the project of annexing the whole of Platte county, in Missouri, by purchase, to the Kansas Territory. It is stated that the Missouri Legislature will meet in November, and give consent.

GOV. REEDER REMOVED - HIS SUCCESS APPOINTED.—Washington, July 29.—The President has appointed John L. Dawson, of Penn ylvania, Governor of Kansas, in place of A. H Reeder, removed. Mr. Dawson was a member of the last Congress, and voted for the Nebras

THE NEW YORK SETTLEMENT IN KANSAS, named Council City, has now about 1,500 in-habitants, a saw-mill, post-office, sabbath school, hundreds of acres in crops, and it is a genera cene of prosperity and perfect health.

LATER FROM SALT LAKE .- St. Louis, July 26.—Advices from Salt Lake to June 6th state that the prospects of breadstuffs in the valley are quite gloomy, and that the grasshoppers and locusts are destroying the crops to an alarming extent, causing the people to feel greatly discouraged. The nearest point from which they can procure supplies is San Bernardino, eight hundred miles distant. Flour is selling at \$6 per hundred. It is feared there will be a great deal of suffering this winter, as the emigration from the East, already on the 26 .- Advices from Salt Lake to June 6th state will be a great deal of suffering this winter, as the emigration from the East, already on the road to the Lake, is very large. A party of twelve arrived here on the 4th, on their way to the States. They came over the Northern route, having crossed the mountains in the latter part of April. They had fine weather during the journey, and report fifty men on the road, and that six hundred to one thousand will be the condition of the conditions and the conditions are the conditions and the state of the conditions are the conditions are the conditions are the conditions and the state of the conditions are the condition will return over the overland route this season.
The Eastern mail arrived on the 5th. There
was no overland emigration on the route to California and Oregon.

Hon. John M. Bernhisel, late delegate t

no longer a Legislature.

Early the first or second day of the session, a resolution was introduced appointing a Committee on Contested Elections, with instructions to examine persons and papers. No seat was contested; no person was sent for. But, on the faithful to take short excursions with their families to the interior. Young acknowledges to the possession of ninety wives, and of children a multitude; and he believes it would promote their health and cheer them up to camp out, which he proposes doing, with a portion of them for a while.

THE PHILADELPHIA SLAVE CASE.—Philadel phia, July 27.—Judge Kane, of the United States District Court, this morning committed Passmore Williamson, for contempt of court, in making a false return to the writ of habeas corpus, issued in relation to the slaves taken from
Mr. Wheeler, of North Carolina. Judge Kane
stated that the grand jury could bring an indictment against Williamson at any time, for
the perjury alleged to have been committed by

THE MICHIGAN INDIANS .- Washington, July 27.—Intelligence has been received that Commissioner Manypenny is in Detroit, for the purpose of holding a conference with the Michigan Indians, relative to their continuance in that

SICKNESS AT HAVRE-DE-GRACE.-We regret o learn that disease of a violent character has broken out at Havre-de-Grace, Md., within a broken out at Havre-de-Grace, Md., within a day or two past, and that several cases have proved fatal. The following persons are said to have died: Miss Viola Bradberry, daughter of Mr. John Bradberry, the operator of the magnetic telegraph at that place, aged fifteen years; W. Pennington's child; Mrs. Blaney's child; J. Mitchell; Mrs. Picket, (of Baltimore, it is said,) and P. Donnell's boy. The deaths of only three of the parties—Mrs. Pickett, J. Mitchell, and Miss V. Bradberry—are attributable entirely to the disease, which is represented as a violent dysentery. The others had been sick or unwell for several days.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The wheat crop in the upper Canadian provinces was never better, and double the quantity is sown. The surplus is estimated, over home wants, at from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels. Add this amount to the 114,500,000 bushels estimated by the Cincinnati Price Current, and then, says the New York Courier, add 20,000,500 more for short calculation by that paper, and it will be seen that flour will not be \$13 a barrel this fall.

AMERICAN STEAMERS IN EUROPE.—The Erics. american Stramers in Europe.—Ine Ericsson steamer, of New York, which went to Havre in some hopes of being sold or chartered to the French Government, for employment in the East, has not realized her expectations. She will return to New York in a fortnight. The Tennessee, of Baltimore, which went to South-ampton with a similar design upon the English Government, has, it is stated, succeeded no

SHOCKING AFFAIR .- On the 13th instant, in Shocking Affair.—On the 13th instant, in Crawford county, Ind., the wife of Mr. Newitt Bruce attempted to murder him. He was lying with his head on her lap, and she commenced striking him on the head with a hatchet. She succeeded in fracturing his skull very badly—so much so, that the physicians extracted several pieces of the bone. At last accounts he was lying insensible, and no hopes were entertained for his recovery. She was arrested in her murderous designs by some neighbors that were close by. They placed her in a room for safe-keeping, while they attended to her wounded husband. When they went to the room they found her dead, she having hung herself with a silk handkerchief to a bed-post.

SHAYERY IN REBERKA.

Cannot Slavery exist in Nobrasha 7. Listen duffellowing, from the Nobraska 7. Listen duffellowing members of the Contact of Nobraska 8. Richard 1. Listen duffellowing members of the Mashand. When they went to the room they found her dead, she having hung herself with a south listen to be deposit the same company of the South 7. S. Brown 8. Listen full hung, for the nemorial of President Picroe, asking for the removal of Governous 1. Ransas, formerly of Virginia, has been any bound her dead, she having hung herself with a south state was commencement day at Union and Hamilton, minory protested against the entire proceeding. Example 1. Listen for the Connection. At the laster femiliation, minory give than any other town in the Territory. List is not because the theorem of the Connection of the North 1. Listen for the Connection of the Linguist of the Reason and the North 1. Listen for the Connection of the North 1. Listen

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, July 25, 1855. New York, July 25, 1855.

The steamship Star of the West arrived at 4 o'clock this morning. She brings \$1,000,000 in specie, and dates from California to the 30th of June. The news is unimportant. Markets generally dull, but flour firmer. Money stringent. Mining news encouraging.

The Democratic Convention nominated Messrs. Bigler and Purdy.

One hundred and seventy thousand dollars of Adams & Co.'s assets were missing. Alvin H. Adams has entered charge of fraud against his partners, Wood and Haskell.

The Indians have commenced hostilities on the Klamath. The steamer America, having on board three companies of troops for Puget's Sound, was burned at Crescent city. No lives were lost.

were lost.

A naval battle was reported off San Diego, A naval battle was reported off San Diego, between a Russian frigate and a French corvette. The commander of the latter blew up his ship rather than strike.

The State Temperance Convention held at Sacramento, to nominate a State ticket, have decided not to do so at present. Gen. John Wilson presided.

The grasshoppers are doing immense damage to the crops throughout the State. In some localities, every green thing had disappeared.

some localities, every green thing had disappeared.

In Utah, also, the crops have been almost totally destroyed, and the farmers have commenced planting another crop.

Business has been lively, and we have no more heavy failures or defalcations to recount. An immense meeting of the Know Nothings was held at Sacramento on the 23d of June. Dr. S. A. McMeans, State Treasurer, a Democrat, presided, and speeches were made by Ex-Governor Henry S. Foots, Balie Peyton, Edward C. Marshall, Ex-Congressmen, and other prominent Southern politicians. The Democratic State Convention met at Sacramento on the 27th of June. On the 29th, a platform and resolutions, forming nearly an exact transcript the 27th of June. On the 29th, a platform and resolutions, forming nearly an exact transcript of the late Baltimore platform, with the addition of the denouncement of the Know Nothings, were unanimously adopted, 285 delegates

rings, were unanimously adopted, 285 delegates voting.

The following are the nominations: John Bigler, for Governor; Thomas Purdy, for Lieut. Governor; Charles Bryan and Myron Norton, respectively, for the long and short term to the Supreme Court. T. Flournoy would probably be nominated for Comptroller. It is said that twenty-two of the delegates withdrew, after the momination of Bigler.

wenty-two of the delegates withdrew, after the momination of Bigler.

A Free Soil Convention was held at Olympia,
W. T., on the 26th of May, and nominated
Joseph Cushman for delegate to Congress from
that Territory.

The accounts from the mines continue to be of the most encouraging character. Tunnelling and quartz-crushing is being prosecuted with extraordinary activity, and the interior press teem with flattering notices of the discovery of new and rich leads.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer Atlantic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 25th instant. She left Liverpool at noon on Saturday, the 14th. At 11 P. M. of the same day, passed the steamer Asia; on the 21st, passed the steamer Hermann; and on the 22d, spoke the America. The War.—Sebastopol has been subjected to two days' heavy fire without effect, and the besiegers were erecting immense works against the Malakoff and Redan batteries. The besieged were also erecting equally formidable works behind those defences. The probability is, that another general assault is not far off. Thirty thousand men are employed on the works of attack.

works of attack.

The Russians, in addition to other additional defences, are throwing up a formidable star fort behind the Redan.

A weak fire was kept up on the 10th and 11th. The cholera was decreasing, and the health of the allied armies was more satisfactory.

The Russians made a sortie on the night of

been repulsed.

Other accounts say that the Russians had taken the field, and that the Turks had evacuated the place, and fallen back on Erzerona.

From the Baltic, it is stated that the fleets continued their cruising, destroying exposed property on the coast and on the White Sea.

The fort of Archangel has been placed in a cool state of defense and seal attentions. good state of defence, and a new battery of eighty guns has been erected. The foreign ships in this port succeeded in clearing their cargoes before the blockade, which is now strictly enforced.

Rumors are published in the papers of a dan-

gerous insurrection in a Russian Silesian regi-ment. Also, of a change in the Russian Cabi-

ment. Also, of a change in the Russian Capinet.

The British ship Antelope bombarded and destroyed the town of Oldtown, Calabar.

Great Britain.—Another crisis has occurred in the British Ministry.

A despatch was received at Liverpool at the moment of the steamer's departure, stating that Lord John Russell has resigned. The circumstances which led to his resignation were the disclosures made by him in regard to his course at Vienna. course at Vienna.

At the close of the debate on the course of

Lord John at Vienna, Lytton Bulwer moved that the conduct of the Minister charged with the negotiations at Vienna, and his continuance in office as a responsible adviser of the Crown, had shaken the confidence which the country should place in those to whom the administration of the country should place in those to whom the administra-

should place in those to whom the administration of public affairs are intrusted.

Previously to Lord John Russell's resignation, it was reported that if he did not resign, he would take the Grey section of the Cabinet with him, and that Lord Palmerston would fill the places with more decided men out of the Liberal ranks. Also, that Lord Derby was coming in with another Constitution Cabinet.

Accounts of the crops in all parts of England are favorable.

Lord Raglan's remains will probably arrive in England about July 20th, and will be accompanied by the whole of his personal staff. The ship conveying his remains will go to Bristol, and thence the body will be conveyed to the family burial place, near Badminton.

Spain.—The Spanish insurrection has been suppressed.

France.—Queen Victoria's visit to Paris is fixed for August 7th.

fixed for August 7th.

Austria.—A new Austrian circular is spoken of, intended as Count Buol's reply to Napoleon's inuendoes, and defending the conduct of Austria towards the Western Powers.

tria towards the Western Powers.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Lord John Russell figures as the principal feature of the English news. The circumstances which lend him this pre-eminence were the disclosures he made in his speech of Friday, the 6th, (received here by last steamer,) respecting the want of unanimity between himself and his colleague on the subject of the war—in other words, that he, Lord John Russel, as British plenipotentiary, expressed himself at Vienna in favor of the peace proposals mooted by Count Buol, and approved of by M. Drouyn de l'Huys; but that, on return to England, he did not communicate those sentiments to his colleagues in the Government, awallowed his peace opinions, and retained office in a Ministry pledged to war; while M. Drouyn de l'Huys, with a finer sense of honor, resigned.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNTS FROM SEBASTOPOL.

A letter from Warsaw of the 5th, in the Pa-

HORRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- One Pershocki. railroad accident took place on the new Portage (Pa.) railroad on Monday evening last, the particulars of which the Hollidaysburgh Standard reports as follows:

"The locomotive Hercules left the foot of

Plane No. 8, taking on board before starting a large whortleberry party on their way home, and, proceeding at a rapid rate, came upon a land-slide, which had occurred during the afternoon, slide, which had occurred during the atternoon, at the east end of the deep cut, near the foot of Plane No. 9. The locomotive in its rapid course passed over the slide, the concussion throwing those on hoard down an embankment thirty feet high, the locomotive following. The tender and a train of cars attached were parted from the locomotive, and remained upon the track. All were more or less injured, and William Berry, a son of Jacob Berry, of Graysport, aged about 14 years, was most horribly mangled and instantly killed."

THE WEALTH OF LAWRENCE, MASS .- The valuation of the city of Lawrence for the present year is \$9,853,489; in 1854 it was \$8,646,561; in 1847, \$1,700,304. The population is above

THE GRAIN AND WINE CROPS OF FRANCE.-The Paris correspondent of the Philadephia American, under date of the 12th instant, gives a glowing account of the state and prospects

vineyards have been severely attacked, the prospects of the wine-growers are represented as black indeed, and the prices of old wines have everywhere an upward tendency. Brandies share, of course, in the general rise; and it is already predicted that the new tax imposed upon spirits will fall on so diminished a consumption as to realize only a small portion of the revenue anticipated from it by the Government."

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared t	o T	uei	day,	July 31	1850	
Flour, Howard Street				\$9.50	@	0.00
Flour, City Mills				8.75	(a)	0.00
Rye Flour				7.50	(0)	0.00
Corn Meal				4.75	(a)	5.00
Wheat, white				1.80	(a)	1.90
Wheat, red				1.70	(a)	1.80
Corn, white				1.02	(0)	1.03
Corn. vellow · · ·		19		96	(a)	97
Rve. Pennsylvania .				0.00		0.00
Rye, Virginia				1.00	(a)	1.06
Oats, Maryland and V	ir	gin	ia -	47	a	49
Oats, Pennsylvania .				57	a	00
Clover Seed				7.50	a	7.75
Timothy Seed						
		199				27
Potatoes, Mercer						1.60
				9		0
Bacon, Sides	E.					
				12	ida	131
	٠.					
		-				16.50
Beef, Mess	10			18.25		18.50
				11		111
Lard, in kegs	. 0					
Wool. Unwashed						19
Wool, Washed	TE.	24				
Wool, Pulled	1100			20	6	
Wool, Fleece, commo	n .	. 1				
Wool, Fleece, fine						
Wool, Choice Merino	i h	145				
Butter, Western, in k	ACT	0	10			
Butter Roll	8	36	716	14		16
	ist.	Ġ9	311/3			11
	St.	34	Still			
Coffee Java	571	1	999			15
Conce, sava	20	22	1190	14	(4)	10
	Flour, Howard Street Flour, City Mills Rye Flour Corn Meal Wheat, white Wheat, white Wheat, red Corn, white Corn, yellow Rye, Pennsylvania Rye, Virginia Oats, Maryland and V Oats, Pennsylvania Clover Seed Timothy Seed Hay, Timothy Hops Potatoes, Mercer Bacon, Shoulders Bacon, Shoulders Bacon, Sides Bacon, Hams Pork, Mess Pork, Prime Beef, Mess Lard, in barrels Lard, in kegs Wool, Unwashed Wool, Fleece, commo Wool, Fleece, commo Wool, Fleece, commo Wool, Fleece, fine Wool, Choice Merino	Flour, Howard Street Flour, City Mills Rye Flour Corn Meal Wheat, white Wheat, red Corn, white Corn, yellow Rye, Pennsylvania Rye, Virginia Oats, Maryland and Virg Oats, Pennsylvania Clover Seed Timothy Seed Hay, Timothy Hops Potatoes, Mercer Bacon, Sides Bacon, Sides Bacon, Sides Bacon, Hams Pork, Prime Beef, Mess Lard, in barrels Lard, in kegs Wool, Unwashed Wool, Washed Wool, Fleece, common Wool, Fleece, common Wool, Fleece, common Wool, Fleece, common Wool, Fleece, in kegs Butter, Roll Cheese Coffee, Rio	Flour, Howard Street Flour, City Mills Rye Flour Corn Meal Wheat, white Wheat, red Corn, white Corn, yellow Rye, Pennsylvania Rye, Virginia Oats, Maryland and Virgin Oats, Maryland and Virgin Oats, Pennsylvania Clover Seed Timothy Seed Hay, Timothy Hops Potatoes, Mercer Bacon, Sides Bacon, Sides Bacon, Sides Bacon, Hams Pork, Mess Pork, Prime Beef, Mess Lard, in barrels Lard, in kegs Wool, Unwashed Wool, Washed Wool, Fleece, common Butter, Western, in kegs Butter, Boll Cheese Coffee, Rio	Flour, Howard Street Flour, City Mills Rye Flour Corn Meal Wheat, white Wheat, red Corn, white Corn, yellow Rye, Pennsylvania Rye, Virginia Oats, Maryland and Virginia Oats, Pennsylvania Clover Seed Timothy Seed Hay, Timothy Hops Potatoes, Mercer Bacon, Sides Bacon, Sides Bacon, Sides Bacon, Hams Pork, Prime Beef, Mess Lard, in barrels Lard, in kegs Wool, Unwashed Wool, Washed Wool, Fleece, common Wool, Fleece, common Wool, Fleece, common Wool, Fleece, common Wool, Choice Merino Butter, Roll Cheese Coffee, Rio	Flour, Howard Street \$9.50 Flour, City Mills 8.75 Rye Flour 7.50 Corn Meal 4.75 Wheat, white 1.80 Wheat, red 1.70 Corn, white 1.02 Corn, yellow 96 Rye, Pennsylvania 0.00 Rye, Virginia 1.00 Oats, Maryland and Virginia 47 Coty Seed 7.50 Timothy Seed 3.75 Hay, Timothy 26.00 Bacon, Shoulders 98 Bacon, Shoulders 99 Bacon, Sides 10 Bacon, Hams 12 Pork, Mess 19.00 Pork, Prime 16.25 Beef, Mess 18.25 Lard, in barrels 11 Lard, in kegs 12 Wool, Unwashed 26 Wool, Fleece, common 25 Wool, Fleece, common 25 Wool, Fleece, common 25 Wool, Fleece, common 26 Wool, Fleece, common 26 Wool, Fleece, common 30 Butter, Roll 14 Cheese 9 Coffee, Rio 10 Coffee, Rio 10 Corn, Western, in kegs 13 Butter, Roll 14 Cheese 9 Coffee, Rio 10	Flour, City Mills

NEW YORK MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, July 31, 1855.

a-	Flour, State bran	CUB	Time.		Part.		41.10	Ca.	0.20
e	Flour, State bran	ds,	ex	tra			10.50	(0)	12.00
7,	Flour, Western	1					8.12	(a)	8.36
8-	Flour, Western Flour, Southern						9.50	@	10.12
n-	Rye Flour						7.25	(0)	8.50
10	Corn Meal						4.50	@	0.00
g-	Wheat, white .						1.90	a	1.95
n-	Wheat, red						1.75		1.80
18	Corn, white						88		
i.	Corn, yellow -		1				88	0	91
	Rye · · ·						1.17	(0)	1.18
5.	Oote						56	7	59
y-	Clover Seed .						6.12	6	6.50
	Timothy Seed -		10				4.95	6	0.00
8 0	Hay						1.37	6	1.50
10	Hops								
75	Bacon, Shoulders						8	6	81
ger:	Bacon, Sides -						. 6	a	Section 5
A-	Bacon, Hams .						9	a	10
	Pork, Mess						19.50	6	19.62
d	Pork, Prime -	1.0		60			16.62	6	16.68
i-	Beef			200			10.75	a	11.00
h,	Beef Lard, in barrels				1		10	a	111
a C	Lard, in kegs -					-	11	8	111
2-	Butter, Western			501		25	14	6	18
	Butter, State -			ion.			16	6	20
16	Cheese						6	(4)	93
2	Cotton Rio	4 8	-		400		10	(ch	00000
0-	Coffee, Java Wool, Unwashed		100	3	100		14	(0)	00
g	Wool, Unwashed						9	(12
y	Wool. Washed -	O. C.	100	(* O	20 31	0.61	Ind Stu	(49)	101940
	Wool, Pulled .	de la			100	180	28	(a)	29
4	Wool, Fleece, con	mm	on	· Sec	*		26	a	0.0
4	Wool, Fleece, fin			100	100		42	0	00
T	Wool, Fleece, fin Iron, Scotch, Pig	in its	911	133	100		31.00	(4)	31.10
	Lime, Hockland	100	100	. 10	*0	110	1.20	(9	0.00
Y	Lime, common			10/0		1	83	0	0.00
n v	Township III	41	12	186	-16.	-	-	int	TO 01555

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is said to be in a desperate date—cot a bones but has suffered from the shot and shell of the but has suffered from the shot and shell of the but has suffered from the shot and shell of the but has suffered from the shot and shell of the but has suffered from the shot and shell of the but has suffered from the shot and shell of the but has suffered from the shot and shell of the shell of single substances and shell of the shell of single substances and shell of the shell of single substances and shell of shell

devoted to its movements; and it has secured the services of some of the most distinguished iterary writers of the country.

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The cholera was decreasing, and the health of the allied armies was more satisfactory.

The Russians made a sortie on the night of the 8th, on the works in front of the Mamelon, but effected nothing.

There are strong indications of a campaign on the Danube. The engineers have already been sent forward.

Advices from Kars state that the Russian demonstrations against the rest of the place had been repulsed.

Other accounts say that the Russians had taken the field, and that the Turks had evacuated the place, and fallen back on Erzerona.

From the Baltic, it is stated that the fleets continued their cruising, destroying exposed property on the coast and on the White Sea.

The fort of Archangel has been placed in a glowing account of the state and prospects of the state and for reconciled to resume its would have contained. We have the delars a gall of and the therefore concluded to resume its would h Since we suspended this paper, last year, we

ing idea.
Such a publication, cheap, convenient, and Such a publication, cheap, convenient, and suitable for extensive circulation and distribution, is particularly needed at the present time, when old party organizations are shattered, and when the Anti-Slavery Sentiment, although pervading the public mind, needs a well-defined, general organization, and a clear, rational method, to secure it due weight at the ballot box and in legislation. To quicken this Sentiment, and to aid in giving it a form and method adapted to the exigency, will be the two-fold object of Facts for the People." will be issued the first week of every month, in royal octavo form,

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

[COFFEIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.] THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY.

clause) is a substantial testimonial that the common theory of the powers of the Federal Government is all wrong! It bears witness that, in the absence of any such clause, or if it had never been inserted, Congress would have had full power over the slave trade, from the beginning. And if so, it would have had full power over the whole subject of Slavery, from the beginning; for all the considerations that would give it power over the one would give it power over the other, whether those considera-tions were drawn from the Constitution itself, (including its preamble,) or from historical facts, or from fundamental principles of law and government lying back of all written conand government lying back of all written constitutions or social compacts whatever. It is undeniable, that when the Constitution was formed, the nice distinct as now made between Slavery and the slave trade were unknown and the proposed abolition of the one was understood to involve, virtually or prospectively, the abolition of the other.

Well, then—this clause of the Constitution having by its own limitation expired, it follows that the Federal Government stands now prethat the Federal Government stands now pre-cisely where it would have stood, had the clause never been inserted; that is, with full powers over the entire slave question. This clause, then, (as commonly constraed,) instead of em-barrassing our general argument, strongly con-firms it, and its important testimony ought never to be overlooked by the friends of Ameri-can Freedom. If it has any reference to the slave trade at all, the effect is as has been described. My opponents may have it which described. My opponents may have it which way they please. Whenever they would invoke the spirit of this expired clause, they must receive the testimony it brings to them. If it reveals any "compromise," it reveals one by easedly full powers over Slavery, was restrained from the exercise of those powers for twenty years, with the "understanding" that the States were to get rid of it within that time, or submit to its suppression by the Federal Government.

I have said, and I think correctly, that the I have said, and I think correctly, that the three clauses I have now considered are the only ones cited by the slaveholders as being recognitions of Slavery, or compacts or compromises in its favor. But there are two other clauses in respect to which there is, in the Northern mind, a sort of vague, indistinct apprehension that they have, somehow, a harsh bearing on the subject. I shall consider them together.

together.

"The Congress shall have power" "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions."—Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 15.

"The United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Fxecutive, (when the Legislature, cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

Art. IV, Sec. 4.

But what have these allusions to "insurrection" and "domestic violence" to do with

tion" and "domestic violence" to do with Slavery? If there were no slaves in the coun-Slavery 7 If there were no slaves in the country, how could these clauses be spared or altered? If no one supposed there was any legalized Slavery in the country, who would apply them to the slave? Or, what damage to the lave could come from them?

It is the murderous falsehood THAT SLAVERY

vor of the South, and offered them a triumph, however empty, our Southern members, ignoring all consequences, and looking no further ahead than the next Congressional election at home, rushed into its support almost unanimously. The bill passed, and here we are—the Pierce Administration overthrown—the Union split into two geographical parties—the present possession and future government of Kansas settled by bowie-knive and revolver. In the midst of so much public calenity it is It is the murderous falsehood THAT SLAVERY IS LEGAL, that is responsible for all the mischief that can adhere to these clauses. Explode that falsehood, and they become perfectly harmless—nay, highly protective. Mr. Madison and the Federal Convention refused to admit in the instrument the idea that there can be property in man. The exclusion of that idea was the exclusion of the idea of legalized Slavery. And that excludes the idea of putting down insurrections of slaves. "The Almighty,"

property in man. The exclusion of that idea was the exclusion of the idea of legalized Slavery. And that excludes the idea of putting down insurrections of slaves. "The Almighty," said Jefferson, "has no attributes that could take sides with us in such a contest." This was the common sentiment of America when the Constitution was formed and ratified. Is it credible that our fathers deliberately pledged themselves to such an enterprise? Can the "intention be collected from the words?" Is it "expressed with irrisistible clearness?" If not, then the rules of the Supreme Court do not permit such an application of the clause.

If the bondmen of the South are not legally slaves, then a rising of them against their oppressors would be no "insurrection." If they are legally slaves, then they are "goods and chattels personal," and "goods and chattels pe not permit such an application of the clause. If the bondmen of the South are not legally slaves, then a rising of them against their oppressors would be no "insurrection." If they are legally slaves, then they are "goods and chattels personal," and "goods and eresonal the states of the country

The Federal Governments of the public mind, viz: Shall Slavery be abolished in the District of Columbia? Shall it be sanctioned in the Territories? Shall a new State be received with Slavery? By what authority are these questions to be determined? They be long to the legislative power of Congress, just as much as a tariff, or a declaration of war against a foreign State. They are matters of expediency, and whatever Congress may do with them is constitutional.

From the Franklin (Tonn) Raview POLITICAL PARTIES AND SLAVERY.

In my last I concluded that it is the interest of politicians by trade to keep the people ested, North and South, upon the various issugrowing out of Slavery. A noisy advocacy

The in Name Accordance of the All is the inference of the length and breadth of the land, but to notice the political action and the expression of ma-tured opinion of our Southern leaders and select men. Have they shown any disposition to "let well enough alone" upon this dangerous subject? Well, in 1820, Mr. Calhoun favored the Missouri Compromise—thought it an excel-lent adjustment, and indeed the whole country was satisfied with it. But in 1838, when Mr. was satisfied with it. But in 1838, when Mr. Calhoun's political interests demanded a little sectional excitement, he denounced the said compromise as illiberal and unjust, admitting, however, that it was constitutional. In 1848, when the Southern flame needed, in his view, a smart fanning, in order to prevent quiet, he discovered that the measure was altogether at war with the Constitution. Then Mr. Calhoun, among the wisest and best of Southern statesmen, for the mere sake of personal popularity.

men, for the mere sake of personal popularity, was led to maintain, first, that the compromise was led to maintain, first, that the compromise was both constitutional and expedient; second-ly, that it was constitutional, but not expedient; and lastly, that it was neither constitutional nor expedient. Alas! when the "great defender" of Southern institutions could so stultify himself, is it necessary to inquire into the conduct of the small fry?

In 1850, the celebrated "compromise measures" passed in Congress, by which, as was alleged, all the issues growing out of Slavery, retrospective, present, and prospective, for at least a hundred years, was finally adjusted. True, there was a little grumbling at the South, that Anti-Slavery had got too much in the settlement, and at the North that they had got too little—some specimens of mobbing and filibustering in both sections—but, upon the whole, the country was satisfied, and the ebullition gradually subsided. Here in Middle Tennessee, such was the popular favor for those measures. elf, is it necessary to inquire into the conduct

response, thundered forth in concert from that crowd, bearing the marks of ages of oppression and wrong, was simple and sublime: "Missis, of Tennessee know that, in four short years, the most clamorous advocate of the compromise—the men who voted for it, and claimed to be elected because they so voted or would have voted—again opened the whole controversy with ten-fold aggravation, and reversed the quieting effect of the compromise, by repealing the settlement of 1820, and establishing squatter sovereignty in the Territories?

Let not my readers suppose that our Congrow out of the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854.

No, good souls, they aimed at nothing, foresaw nothing, but their own re-election. A brief history of the case is this: Franklin Pierce was a "Northern man with Southern principles;" that is, he was in a position to accept thement of 1820, and establishing squarer solvereignty in the Territories?

Let not my readers suppose that our Congressmen intended all the mischief likely to grow out of the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854.

No, good souls, they aimed at nothing, foresaw thing, but their own re-election. A brief history of the case is this: Franklin Pierce was a "Northern man with Southern principles;" that is, he was in a position to accept a Pro-Slavery platform, together with the Democratic nomination at Baltimore, having an understanding with the Anti-Slavery Democrats, that they should have a fair share of the spoils, and be at liberty to pursue their own course at home and in Congress, if they would help to elect him. Mr. Nicholson, in the Union, says this was the understanding, and he ought to know. So fairly did the plot succeed, that the "Little Giant" at once determined to "follow in the footsteps." But there would be no room for this sort of play, if the Slavery excitement should go down, as it seemed likely to do. To prevent this, he introduced his firebrand bill; and as it was a measure which sounded in favor of the South, and offered them a triumph, however empty, our Southern members, igno-

by strong local attachments. The privilege of burial in the ground attached to the estate, that their dust may mingle with that of their kindred and friends, is a strong tie. When they have left, they frequently return, to beg the favor of depositing the bodies of their deceased in the hallowed soil.

The "Labor Act," organizing the free system of labor, decreed by the Danish Government, and rigidly enforced in this Island, is much to be commended for its wisdom and benevolence both toward the people and proprietors. Indeed, the whole historical relation of Denmark with the subject of Slavery deserves the attention, and I think will command the admiration, of practical emancipationists. By that act, the laborers, while receiving just remuneration for their toil, are yet compelled to work while they remain in the Island. They may change their place of labor once a year—the 1st of October—by giving a month's previous notice. The people are thus prevented from becoming uneasy and discontented, while the planters are secured from irregularity in the supply of labor. Changes are rare at the seasons specified.

Fifteen cents a day is the pay of first-class.

the planters are secured from irregularity in the supply of labor. Changes are rare at the seasons specified.

Fifteen cents a day is the pay of first-class hands, ten of the second, and five of the third. Children too young to work are not included; the parents have to support them. Even after they are old enough to be employed in light tasks, from five to nine, they are obliged to attend free schools three hours in the day. One-third of the wages is paid in provisions, which is to their advantage. They have many privileges about the estate, by which their income is increased. A small cane piece is allotted them, which they work in common, having the proceeds. They have free houses. They may raise bananas, oranges, and various vegetables, in the yards adjoining their houses, to sell in town. The markets are principally supplied with poultry of their raising. Where there is wood on the estate, they are allowed to cut and sell it in town. Pigs they also raise, for their own use or for sale. They are permitted to keep ponies, and many own them.

To enable them to dispose of their produce, and make their little exchanges and purchases, Saturday is a free day. None are obliged to work then, unless they choose; and if they do, they receive, as I have already said, five cents extra to their per diem wages. By this arrangement, they increase their receipts, and the majority choose to work on Saturday.

Altogether, they are a comfortable, happy, careless set of people. It is a stereotyped remark here, that they are the happiest peasantry in the world; and I am inclined to think that, so far as mere animal comfort is concerned, the remark has some truth. They have good

where distinctly and openly avowed and put is to their advantage. They have many privileges about the estate, by which their income is a control of the state o

holders are of two kinds—the one perfect, the other precarious—the first guarantied by the Constitution, the second depending on the action of Congress. If Congress makes a law liberating my slave, it is simply unconstitutional and void, and must be so declared upon an appeal to the Courts. If the same body enacts that Slavery no longer exists in the District of Columbia, the law must be enforced by the Judiciary and the Executive, and to resist it by Nothing State Council of Illinois was held at the control of the council of Illinois was held at the council of Il

ticularly in St. Thomas, a marked difference in this respect. The majority of the latter, from intercourse with the whites, possess as many physical characteristics of the Europeanas of the African. I have often seen females, with a skin slightly darkened, yet with the straightest hair, with delicately cut features, with a singularly refined expression of countenance, and altogether an airy, spiritual, dreamy type of beauty, both in form and face, of which the pure white can scarcely boast.

can scarcely boast.

It may not be known to some of your readers, that in the West Indies there is a distinction, almost as wide as that of race, between black amost as who as that of race, between odcar and colored. At home, colored is the softened designation for one who is not white. Not so here. To call a black, that is, a pure negro, colored, or a colored person black, is a mortal offence. Whoever has a particle of white blood is colored. And these again are subdivided into mulattoes, sambos, griffs, mustis, and, I believe, still others, according to the cross; which distinctions, incapable of discernment by the whites, are yet carefully marked in the eye of

whites, are yet carefully marked in the eye of the people.

But the estate people of whom I speak, are black. There may be a few mulattoes; and these are a stout, healthy class, with broad chests, tall forms, and fully-developed shoul-ders and limbs. St. Croix boasted the finest-set of slaves in the West Indies. There are about 12,000 attached to the estates. Generally, the same persons remain on the estates where they have been slaves. Never was there a more conservative and laubable

was there a more conservative and laubable movement for emancipation than was made here successfully in 1848. When they rose, they went in large bodies to the public authorities, and said, "Give us our Freedom!" Three thousand in the dusk of evening were sweeping with heavy tread through the street, with an ominous silence, and armed with various weap-ons. A lady stepped out on her balcony, and remonstrated with them against violence. The

tion.

5. That the time has arrived when the American party of the United States are called upon to take open, fearless, and unreserved, ground upon the great question of Slavery, that is now agitating the people of every section of this Union; and that the intense excitement and agitation which at the present time are distractive to the section of agitation which at the present time are distracting our country upon the subject of Slavery, have been caused by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and that that repeal was uncalled for, a gross violation and disregard of a sacred compact entered into between the two great sections of this Canfederacy, and in the highest degree destructive to the peace and welfare of this Union. That a restoration of the Missouri Compromise, as it will restore the the Missouri Compromise, as it will restore the territory for which it was originally made to the same situation in which it was before that line was unnecessarily destroyed, so it will re-store peace and harmony to the country, with store peace and harmony to the country, without injury or injustice to any portion of the Union; that while it will only give to Freedom that which with due solemnity and good faith was long since conveyed to her under the contract, it will equally preserve the full and undisputed rights acquired under it by the South; and that therefore the Missouri Compromise should be restored; and that in all political national contests the American party in the State tional contests, the American party in the State of Illinois will demand of its candidates for of

of Illinois will demand of its candidates for office, among other qualifications, their open and undisguised opinions upon this question.

6. The essential modification of the naturalization laws, by extending the time of residence required of those of foreign birth to entitle them to citizenship. A total repeal of all State laws allowing any but citizens of the United States the right of suffrage. But a careful avoidance of all interference with rights of citizenship already acquired under existing laws.

7. Resistance to the corrupting influences and aggressive policy of the Romish Church, unswerving opposition to all foreign influence, or interference of foreign emissaries, whether civil or ecclesiastical.

home and abroad. According to our Senator, almost every town of considerable size has several daily papers; each village has one, if not two, according to the strength of the political parties in its vicinity; and in places that have in reference to emigration as will effectually prevent the sending to our shores the paupers and felons of other nations.

14. We condemn, in the most positive man-

parties in its vicinity; and in places that have struggled into existence within a few months, secluded within the forests of the far West, you find very tolerable weekly sheets. In Great Britain, the public journals, as Mr. Baxter very properly observes, circulate chiefly in reading-rooms, hotels, railroad stations, and the houses of the wealthier inhabitants of towns. "In America, every family among the rural as well as the city population takes in a local, if not a metropolitan, newspaper. This national habit causes a demand quite unexampled in Europe, and enables men of every class to exercise their minds on political questions, and to inform 14. We condemn, in the most positive manner, the assaults upon the elective franchise in Kansas, and the efforts to control the free exercise of the right of suffrage, to which every American citizen is entitled.

Resolved, That the principles and objects of the American party shall hereafter be everywhere distinctly and openly avowed and published; and we invite all persons, who believe in true American principles, to aid us in carrying out our principles, as herein set forth—and we will cheerfully co-operate with any party, as a national party, whose object it will be to carry into effect the above sentiments.

Done in Council at Springfield, on this 11th day of July, A. D. 1855.

W. W. Danenhower,

President of State Conneil,

Henry S. Jennings, Secretary.

gopposed to the catonaion of Silvery; and, further, that we utterly regulate the platform of principles deliqued by the seaffactful to be provided to the catonaion of Silvery; and of principles deliqued by the seaffactful to be continued. The seaffact of the seaffact of

Speeches were made by Hon. Henry S. Lane and others; after which, the Committee on Resolutions, on whom was conferred the power of appointing a State Central Committee, made their report, which was at once endorsed by the Convention. the Convention.

Gen. Killgore offered the subjoined resolu-

lable mischief? Who can doubt, that the re-peal of the Stamp Act, now about to come into full play, will, within the course of twenty-five ion:

Resolved, That the Ohio Convention of the Resolved, That the Ohio Convention of the People's Party, now in session, be notified of our proceedings, by sending the following telegraphic communication: "Indiana greets the Republicans of Ohio; ten thousand freemen have set the seal of eternal condemnation on Doughfaceism and Old Lineism; Platform adopted unanimously."

The resolution being adopted without a dissenting voice, the Convention adjourned sine die, after giving three hearty cheers for their Platform. more years, put a completely new face on Brit-ish society, and raise our noble nation into the most enlightened, moral, and religious people in Christendom?

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through an educational process analogous to that of Mr. Baxter. He has travelled over Eu-

rope, and visited the United States more than

once, traversing, we presume, over as large a surface as was ever trod by any European

writer.
But our present business is with Mr. Baxter's account of American newspapers, which is remarkably instructive and interesting. He tells us, that there are no fewer than 2,800 newspa-

pers in the New World, with a circulation of about 5,000,000, and an annual issue of more than 400,000,000 of copies! On the continent of Europe, as he observes, a few journals struggle against a rigid political censorship; in a country not yet one hundred years old, 2,000 weekly and 350 daily periodicals inform every farmer and artisan between the Atlantic and the Rocky Mountains what is going on both at home and about According to our Senator.

C. B. WEBSTER, A. M., M. D., PRINCIPAL. L OCATION.—Norwich is known to be one of the most beautiful and healthy towns in New England, combining to an unusual degree the advantages of both city and country.

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Day School.—The Day School, under the present Principal, has been in operation during the last nine years. For the past three years, Boarding has been connected with it. Family Department.—Mrs. Webster, who has had long experience in teaching and in the training of young ladies, will give her undivided care to the interest of the Institution. A large and commodious house, pleasantly situated, will be open on the first of April next, where the school will be continued, with increased facilities for the comfort and improvement of the pupils. Every effort will be made to enforce habits of order and punctuality, to inculcate a truly lady-like deportment in every particular, and to throw around the members of the family the influences of a vellordered Christian home.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE OHIO COLUMBIAN.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE E. S. HANLIN and A. M. GANGEWER, Editor

power, grown haughty by success, elects our Presidena, controls our Politics, dictates our Foreign and Domestic Policy, moulds our Politicians, and bends the Presidena, Policy moulds our Politicians, and bends the so-called National Parties to achieve its purposes. The signs of the Nimes indicate that new combinations are forming to subject anew the free spirit of the North to the machinations of this supendous Monosoly.

The Columbian will be an advocate of personal, civil and religious Liberty, without regard is race or creed; it will give no sanction te secret (oath-bound) political combinations to control the ballot-box, whether under the direction of Pricate or others, regarding them as of dangerous endency under a Republican form of Government. Christianity and Republicanism alike recognise the Individual Rights and Duties of every man, and we believe in the right of private judgment in all matters, whether of religion or polities. We regard Slavery, and the issues involved in it, as the great Political Question of the Day, and we trust the People will beware of all combinations calculated, if not designed, to call of their attention from this giant Evil, lest, mayhap, some of those who hate Oppression be found unwritingly aiding the Oppressors. Believing the principles of equal and exact justice which we advocate to be right, and such as God approves, and invoking His guidance to advance then, we commend our enterprise to the favor of all friends of Human Progress.

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M. THE INDEPENDENT.

Edited by Congregational Clergymen, ASISTED by distinguished contributors; among them, and the company of the court of the Congress.

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aken.
"You seem to us, Doctor, like a providential blessing to ur family, and you may well suppose we are not unindful of it.

Yours, respectfully,
LEAVITT THAXTER."

The above are all from persons who are publicly knows where they reside, and who would not make these statements without a thorough conviction that they were true PREPARED BY J. C. AYER,

the person making a Club of ten, at 3 When a Club has WASHIN ELEANOR SOU BY MA

Shall I tell you

TERMS OF

The National En

Single copy, one Three copies, one Five copies, one Ten copies, one y Single copy, six Ten copies, six I Voluntary agent

cents commission of commission on except in the case of A Club of five su

and accomplished envy, my Margare agreeable wife, th couple, combining the grace and fres accomplished nied lovely girl, who is Bummerfield in the H.'s, though Miss A pale Widow Drun They are here ofte Bigelow watches or of the whole family a "chimney sweep and arrangements enter the studio purchase for him Bigelow would ende my guardian is wise hour, of the sacred aims-of the earne of heart and life, wh and arduous strugg weakness and temp by that steadfasts born of faith in Go dilate, his chest h compressed as with achieve all this or Ah, this guardian when he chooses!

"Remember that, wholly fail." I had read that st heard it read as mar fore appreciated its eyes filled with tears crippled of soul, if a ever taken the troub woman's mission o sequence than an moulder of men of career of a dumb dead saint? What has been the ble education, but the ble education, but the by bread alone, and that the excell securing that bread a wealthy marriage. me of spiritual wan church every Sunda the weekly religious me that I was spirit no affinity with good to "renounce Sata

Bible, and read to

intonation of his, t

tion on the Mount

every word which p

orship.
Is it strange that run my heart, that ashamed to speak to a shy bird, catching a pet, seizing them wholly new to me, hungry and dissati poor and an outco for me; but I am ess," and my guardi "I trust you find Southmayd?" or, need? Please m know you are at lil you want." (Would for money, though. "Eleanor, dear, think the flour is r biscuits are better; give Miss Southma the only things in terested!

Rebecca does he to her a great thing ations; besides, she ed in astronomy, probability of his United States, if he That gentleman had where but here condolorous face. "What is the ma "Oh, my nose-thank the gods tha "But what of you What of it? It

must know that Un take me home ed her ancle, and poor man's plaste chooses me, becau "But you were wi the snow drifts in the
"Yes, I know; b
Third Symphony, the
row night. But," sh
of the whole face, " Beethoven."

I went down, and Peabody," a fine, he during dinner, much

than once made alln which it is Rebecca's "Miss Southmayd we rose from the tab in our office to-day, York. He will call I thought of our beway, Margaret, and ould do-blushed; h ite to notice it, or my entleman was "a fr But not so, old Mr. keen gray eyes on m and, a few moments. in one of those whis more distinct than a "Confound these hody come to take H

ble country village, to as I was beginning want of a better, to p gammon, this fellow have nothing but q and love songs. The disturbing the peace "I said the gentle father" " her'a" the gents
her'a" Daughter," he ac
Elliott did call, as
he is the sa
low as ever, and
my old self th
while chatting
ardian and the g
prised at my flux
gue-tied in the pri
ac compelled, wh
ak his highest, be
Elliott make no
ster what nonsens